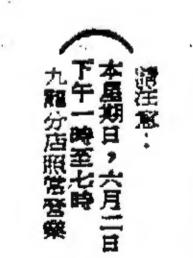






多種推他命丸

即買即住·月供二百·冯通納粗





二四六七〇八:話電



關法律性質度告之有效刋

生銀行地產部

台灣地區與西部門門與 台灣 医数台遊覽

返程 港赴 台

有入伙纸 即買即住



84-114号



住宅等層信:

(2·3·4·5 楼)租售 每呎僅倍四十餘元

治療素 僑墊建業有限公司 裕利病限公司 春港华人行301室 €版: 239518 230251 地盆電格: 824237



・眞正平竇 ・實在犧牲

· 一年一度 ·良機勿失

日本男獎短油更性 每件 \$11.50 \$ 5.00 日本男獎新花尼爾 每對 8 2.00 8 1.20 日本会身底語 每條 \$10.00 \$ 5.00 意大和名廠女裝銀包 每個 \$26.50 \$10.00 男女童新花下性 年件 \$ 8.50 \$ 4.50 日本印花歷底浴墊(18"X56")

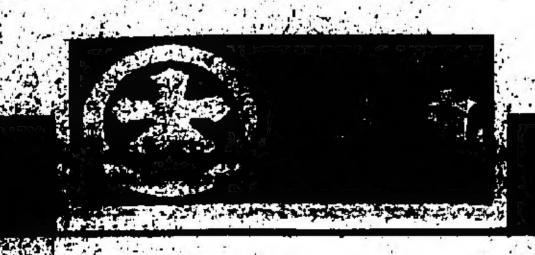
每强 \$21.00 \$10.00 每件 \$69.50 \$35.00 每强 \$ 5.60 \$ 2.80 每具 \$20.00 \$10.00 每對 \$35.00 \$15.00 400日本新花苗裹布 斯型奎琴槽燈 意大利女装鞋

不能裁錄 品類太多

二樓特價場供應·

各種唱片一律大特價-每張\$2.00起 二樓唱片部一

由上午十一時至下午九時 **營業時間:週末雙日晚上九時年收市** 全星期四日休息



,應

歐洲

洲 共 同 市

發展的時

等四、據經濟事家估計:強國大腦 等四、據經濟事家估計:強國大腦 等四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體 等四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體 等四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體 等工作。 第五、法國大量揭高工資,企業的 等工作。 第五、法國大量揭高工資,企業的 等工作。 第五、法國大量揭高工資,企業的 等工作。 第五、法國大量揭高工資,企業的 等工作。 第四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體 等工作。 第四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體 等工作。 第四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體 等工作。 第四、據經濟事家估計:強國大體

的陽明山青山高玉樹的長子 (特訊)

寄山園高市長的別墅中服務自殺突於昨(廿九)日在風景幽美長子高成器興其相戀多年的女友長子高成器興其相戀多年的女友訊)捌合北聯合興戰。合北市長

女友吳純純

質帶玫瑰

花遗書三封

好好好好保 一樣色領帶,脚上穿一隻黑色皮鞋;吳納納 等一件白色小體服,戴了一件白色菊花型 等一件白色小體服,戴了一件白色菊花型 等一件白色小體服,戴了一件白色菊花型 等一件白色小體服,戴了一件白色菊花型 等一件白色小體服,戴了一件白色菊花型 等一件白色小體服,戴了一件白色菊花型 是和純的左臂旁是,安放一束用玻璃 是不發現他們两人自殺的;是遺座別 形有他的兒子每人都有一把大門及房間 ,所有他的兒子每人都有一把大門及房間 ,所有他的兒子每人都有一把大門及房間 ,所有他的兒子每人都有一把大門及房間 。

實二第惡一第

我們不能不會可注意的。 我們不能不會可達施統一的關稅,對此學品為百分之一點一,被繼為百分之一點一,機械為百分之一三點一 之一四點九,平均為百分之一三點三 之一四點九,平均為百分之一三點一 之一四點九,平均為百分之一三點一 之一四點九,平均為百分之一三點一 之一四點九,平均為百分之一三點一 。 我們不能不會可注意的。 我們不能不會可注意的。 我們不能不會可注意的。

十億美元的黃金外匯儲備,可以支持性,入超的數額勢必更大。法國雖有,今後成本激暈,輸出的競爭力更形成外,法國對外貿易的逆差原已不可尤大。

爲弱

明山山任后著山路一四〇號青山區高市長明山山任后著山路一四〇號青山區高市長四十五分接種報案,當即派員將現場對實際服役。吳純純,廿七歲,台北市大家於近文理學院化工系,還在挑戰等於政治大學夜間部政治系,現在挑戰等於政治大學夜間部政治系,現在挑戰等於政治大學夜間部政治系,現在挑戰等大學文教員。

了時代 廿九)日上午九時許,高金河縣理,朱曾進一步去研究。 医性的男子每人都有一把大門及房間的男子每人都有一把大門及房間,並以為他巴安養,所以為高成器帶地八日凌奏一時許,無疑其實所為安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,別是實理人高於安徽國方面所知,是供收人定使用的可提及人類是一步去研究。

吳純純的胞姐磁係吳純純的策跡在她所躺的海綿床敷上,經**檢查** 這對遺實是裝在一個四式值

対策・非常値得重視の一部之下・サデー

戴高樂

頑强苦問

,决不會在法國國而飄搖的情况下悄然、強聲明是可以相信的,遺屬頑强的老人以聲樂與一切權力之情形下,戴高樂上是如此明顯,在製高樂今天仍然掌握軍,我們不相信會在法國出現的。道理說

透雅勝雅散, 已經不值 所之混亂局面,對法 所之混亂局面,對法 於一次 一個大選或高樂孤法一個 一個大選或高樂 一個大選或高樂 一個大選或高樂 一個大選或高樂 一個大選之前 一個大選或高樂 一個大選之前

原中央銀行,如果此時不支持法郎,及 随情,此時下結論尚據過早。而西歐各 危機未如一般人想像之嚴重,法剛是所 直爆發,比較學生工人羅索暴動用寫可 或目: 法郎氏值或法國經濟危機至 或目: 法郎氏值或法國經濟危機至

台北市

高成機質機

情

與女

反

人相擁

E 認為對亚 到,海備擴大使等所控制之地區而設置部基礎位。 一個美國情報大使等所控制之地區而設置部基礎組建,與實施與 一個美國情報及保密人員已發告謂:此讀運動之實動份子,已 一個美國情報及保密人員已發告謂:此讀運動之首腦有進行政治 一個美國情報及保密人員已發告謂:此讀運動之首腦有進行政治 一個美國情報及保密人員已發告謂:此讀運動之首腦有進行政治 一個美國情報及保密人員已發告謂:此讀運動之首腦有進行政治 東京三十日體)來自譯整頓之報道:四貫及華麗頓方面均逐漸 東京三十日體)來自譯整頓之報道:四貫及華麗頓方面均逐漸 一個美國情數大使等所控制之地區而設置部基礎但。 2 使節會議

秦有子之十名 三一,七一。 友松在英又

共軍教導

共不纖維的人。此反炮擊一下,從五月北京衛軍一下

(紅棉路之頭車,中區炎通已訂有棉路 遇車交 遇新措施 将路 遇車交 遇新措施 孫第一頁) 孫第一頁)

商果,認定是藥物中毒死亡,初步判官莊來成偕同法醫戲志純檢驗奧納納。 官莊來成偕同法醫戲志純檢驗奧納納明山別繁青山閩自殺,經台北地檢慮(本報訊)高成器與其女友吳純純, 心器,感情很好,來生也要在一門思情,今生不能報答了。並認一對遺醫,信中說,她對陳家和同一信對中,也被了給她乾妹妹同一信對中,也被了給她乾妹妹

口也有人站樁,這上樓的模構口也有治安四,五個人把守,防止外人驅人,樓房門

同

工人學生各懷鬼胎工廠以後,工人們又對徒步節來以後,工人們又對徒步節來以條不定,和在佔據巴黎近郊經營港的來以條不定,和在佔據巴黎近郊經營港的來以便到俄國式的共產主義。這也足以

ノ主組織軍

And the state of t

舉5个日本報新聞精業

是例似本,並呼籲各黨各派共同 是例似本,並呼籲各黨各派共同 是例似本,並呼籲各黨各派共同 是的經濟的繁藝周勢,或高樂自 所主義的流行。

。但也有人以為並沒有如此嚴於有人比擬于一九一七年俄對大學時在政治上將法屬分別為二級內重要負責人加以軟藥。此實工樂。佔據工廠的工人們,是以一九三六年六月間法國內重要負責人加以軟藥。此實不數治上將法屬分別為二數學在政治上將法屬分別,其次工產和

熱浪傷

ナ自領

三八

## 帮助法

學生思想傾

止日九初起日節端

公民選

戴高樂派

付經濟

敢稱東南亞 最大燈飾採購中心

端午節假期照常營業

巧華洋行有限公司 香港陳列宣:灣仔告士打道80-82號 常安大廈樓下及三樓

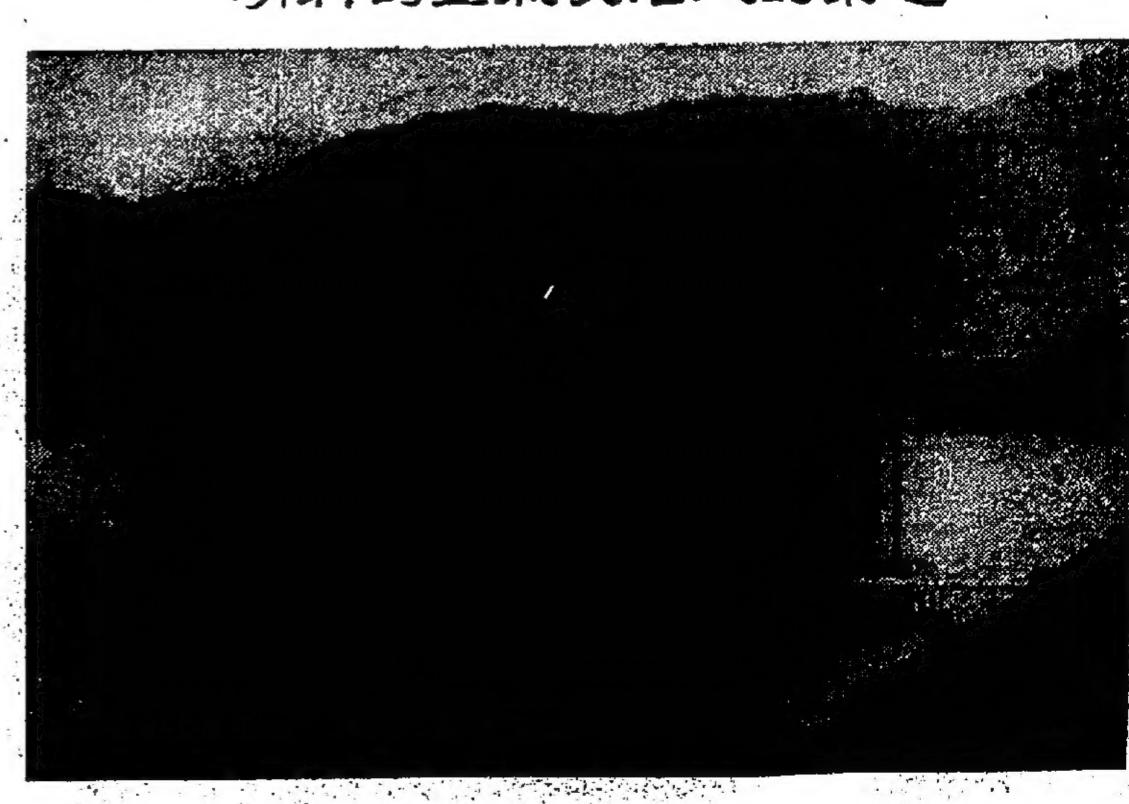
電話:樓下 H726148 三樓 H721066 九龍陳列室:尖沙咀漢口道28號永安大樓 電話K 675474 K 675476

松山進六號 電話: K 670660 何文田太平道一號 電話: K 847714 曹蒙時間:上午九時半至下午七時 星期日休息

被告態度强硬

但被告謂未 ·法官謂要詳細攷

建築材料互乘方便衣食住行以外 還有優雅的環境 涛新的空氣双怡人的景色



當你處身羨等新虾啡葉那一片玻璃起伏的 港湾千变萬仪的影響縣形成眾的小山; 享受着清京的海風時,你會陶醉 你會留建你會領專到美孚軒虾不抵 有一流的建器材料强力铝留和方便衣食 往行的新型商场建筑千金额罩 的怡人環境! 飲迎舊臨美等新郵荔技角地聲信樓處商洽購換

事主要日既尔邦公时周上与一册至下午六时



## 與

香岛旅行社有限公司

gert frei in Den 1984 i 1884 i 18

明題題題

喜爂蚧日 任何場合 一杯生力 行言派、清爽

滋事者終週驅走

又復折返碼頭前的水廳車票一角,乘搭水營車之後,一部份

31 MAY 1968

軍煉奶冠軍 冠軍煉奶冠軍煉奶冠 煉奶



亞洲難亂工業(香港)有限公司出品 群港大道中五器恒昌大度305至

> **邮** 語:H-232189 油类管 力階級聯志集协传五篇 電 # K-634278



·品强便良· · 資 賽 選 富· 香港區代理:

光德陸依景街11號 通表行士丹别街 29 题 電路 H-230741 K-849461

九龍區及新界區代理: 合興陸北京道39號 知商行上水新星路72 题 電話 '340'

西 括 H-763491 H-768923 H-768941 H-438563 電 括 K-666754 K-662470

少海運廠街25號電話 K-857622 K-857525 ...

三族明冠軍煉奶冠軍煉奶冠軍煉奶冠軍煉奶冠軍煉奶三軍煉奶冠軍煉奶冠軍煉奶冠軍

認罪判罰並要守

電品 一搜出鴉片

猥褻信寄海 7月十六日,在太光等11年11年開始上,藏有一批职品;(二)同時同時無法導入本港一批專品。被告認罪,

訪問平安大厦聯

各大厦聯會代表設午餐招待

會席

A

冒衛生人員討節賞 男子被判入獄九日

(新亚社)節風端午,龍船鼓响,又有一歹徒身穿黄衫、新亚社)節風端午,龍船鼓响,又有一歹徒身穿黄衫、带返警署,調查之下,以五項訛詞行騙五元,在九龍地區,假冒衛生局職員;(二)同時间地,向於書男子何麼林,四十三歲。被控五項罪名:(一)五四罪母罪各判入賦九個月,同期執行,即共入賦九個九龍裁判署審訊,被告全部認罪。法官判其首罪入獄九四時間地,向一男子能關行騙五元;(三)同時同地,向時間地,向一男子能關行騙五元;(三)同時同地,向時間地,向一男子能關行騙五元;(三)同時同地,向時間地,向一男子能關行騙一元;(五)同時同地,向時間地,向一男子能關於一方。

昨日

**嫦** 

高都麗珍率男家國大人 

治喪處

治喪處:

香港殯儀館 露进六七八二六

類斯獲合金

还政府公佈

道路交通(停車與等候

)在大埔及香港仔事行端午節館舟

於一九六八年六月二日即戊中藥於一九六八年六月二日即戊中藥

發

5地方之禁事人士應使用青山遺及荃公埔間之大埔道之交通難覓受到阻延4日(黒翔五)長早至中午精機時間

夫

西斯(三十) 日三國家食運

基則陸侯

高誼崇情及存均感

·通事務處長

**精成長。黎保德** 溫標誌以協助實革人士。

香港署理稅務局長

族友成世 記 五 記

泳泳 資培強

拜謝

问日下午三時廿分經石筆安葬跑馬地天主教墳場館治喪謹定六月二日下午三時在該館大禮堂辭靈在香港瑪麗醫院魂歸天國享壽五十八歲奉移北角 天 先 生 於 主 層 一九六八年五月二十九日上午

報,布九開車皆老指將被告拘捕隨

承殖民

物地

以入年六月一日昼期 一家成街七十五號至 一家成街七十五號至 一家成街上十五號至 1UNO TP

俱隨質者自理特此**聲**明 類後須即將各物撒濟倫 類後須即將全部貨銀交

で体治事情・

華僑晚報

費廉效大

下九百六十八年五月二十七日 拍賣人香港拍賣行有限公司 齊主律師 胡喜熙 律 歸 樓

有限公司啓

以西及粉紅色螺斯車輛之体車場以北贴之類客車輛可停泊在下列之地方。西之實大埔道)。西之實大埔道)。

東停泊。

新區對面之大埔廣隔這新塡地內。

学 體行之義務如下: 一時對各於段條文注意,上述各段規例第六段亂所稅人及僱主,請對各於段條文注意,上述各段規劃務條傳第元十一狀第二,第六及第七段又第五十二,數第四第

**光慈** 

太

夫

之喪於昨

(三十月)

在澳門

鏡

上公司之十九號,十九號人及廿三

第五十一聚第六段——凡有资格缴购利得税群原电别等五十一聚第六段——凡有资格缴购利得税群原电源税等情通知税基础期間終結接四個月內將其有资格。 第五十一聚第二段——凡有剂税资格者必须于财惠。

訊親臨執鄉

惠賜厚賻

高龍隆情

殁存均感

院出殯辱承

鳴

孝男

媳

孝女

濼濼 明鐘

婿

被 陳 黄 子 氏 聖 泉 成

時代

期可在田灣新墳地停泊。場及依照指示停泊。

是任之特別巴士牌

有 七歳 公石安老鄉 第一十二時三十分在該館大種堂牌靈随即出秀奉 第一十二時三十分在該館大種堂牌靈随即出秀奉 第二十二時三十分在該館大種堂牌靈随即出秀奉 第二十二時三十分在該館大種堂牌靈随即出秀奉 第二十二時一十二時

治喪處: 宅实 

九龍殯儀館 一大の一大三日

先室林文 英女士 痛於 一九六八年五月廿九日上午十 李談角

杖期夫李錫清率男 科民

料國 這選擇選 朱謀斯卓 الماليات

池九體新界七個地方舉行龍血

高

玉旗 時 東 東 東

**梅頸地帯爾年消除** 两主要舞蹈地帶 

議熱潮 月來

促

進

中

地點適中

13,000至30,000方呎,

深香頒各表港舞獲

上海街五四〇號閣棲

突金港幣叁百元正

十號三樓

條經件數

裴代兩港台

議會聞新際國席出

高超 品質

優秀

角旺·厦大運走·道芬拿加:店安 厦大威工群東道岛英角北:歐撼

**徽香** 

章產

計促

開局

競蟹

賽中

国依次選定下列三名優 香港生產力促進局茲宣 () 金 勝者:

金港幣陸百元正 四十五號地下

港幣式千元正

"LTS"并许好 \$22,00 \$18,00 假期香港總店及各分店照常香業

價

五月卅

ROS31

HEYRAVD 法国女批

CLERGET 法四女税

随曲皮子菜

**过世**序手袋

**邓玄色集团珠** 

瑞士城记址

登城特质生地

爱装精构,惟彩

在政治教育状

澳洲女选

日本女选

NADIA 正利的女鞭

英国岩板设真球筑坑

用士书教学花生仁

日本世集 TERYO'台位 彩原價血

油圈名藏士装印化丁烷

日本名藏史教育推移

ROBINSON'S A M. 4A

一日至六月二日

\$75.00

\$75,00

\$48,00

\$75.00

\$98.00

\$29.50

\$65.00

\$19.50

\$145,00

\$45,00

\$16.00

\$39,50

\$15,50

\$55.00

\$29,00

SEP.80 % \$32.00 T

548.00 (中国农场)

\$15.00 (战策也知利)

\$29.00 (解解增分的

\$45,00 (地址)

\$25.00

\$10.00

\$35,00

\$102.00

\$22,50

\$19.50

522,00 重\$27.50 (一种北新)

\$ 3,00

\$32,00

\$ 9,50

原供由\$ 9.90 是\$14.50 (一样允析)

\$18.80 (对流氓元初)

\$39,50 \$26,00

高尚住宅 交通方便 空氣清新 冬暖夏凉 管理完善

租知司公限有行焦提 四一五四〇七十二四章

香 生 0

產

八年五月卅日

使大會變成, 一

第二十五日第一场更令标应女<u>人</u>,是由准 第二十五日第一场更令标点来被指挥胡随坚報告:

記者濟濟一堂,由海足師會主席工門等所,曾續康,即屬川,邵氏田曆十三號錦添,鄭原川,邵氏田曆十三號錦添,鄭原川,邵氏田曆十三號錦添,曾續康,阿原川,邵氏田曆十三號錦添,鄭原川,邵氏田曆十三號錦添,鄭原明 中四時於灣仔金屋餐廳石牌記者中四時於灣仔金屋餐廳石牌記者中四時於灣仔金屋餐廳石牌記者中四時於灣仔底景,與廣川,邵氏田曆十四時於灣子區。

小總對瑞師,是日門鄉分二元四角及一元 一日)天,两日在香州阳屬和體育路之目 一日)天,两日在香州阳屬和體育路之目 一月)天,两日在香州阳屬和體育路之目 一月)天,两日在香州阳屬和體育路之目 一月)天,两日在香州阳屬地體育路之目 一月)天,两日在香州阳屬地體育路之时 一月)天,两日在香州阳屬地體育路之时 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两個最重要之目 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两個最重要之目 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两届最重要之目 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两届最重要之目 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两届最重要之目 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两届最重要之目 一种大力支持,今国夏令孙两届最重要之目 一种大力支持,与国夏令孙两届最重要之目 一种大力支持,与国夏令孙两届最重要之目

先後由蔡國槙胡祖堅張錦添致

日揭幕儀式

一華足聯賽

希望文化

**介大力支持俾圓滿推進** 

泰國

將

聯昨

天招待體記

石志停

黎寶忠

宗啓明

樂羅光

-

聯賽 五時三刻在花塘警察場 壓 軸戲 - -

,正本戲於 排於今天端午節出賽,能得當時選場賽專,流浪且 五時四十五分上演,球在九龍花塘警察會球場

了,每一五五波」,我俩人仍看好東昇的。茲將今戰两人决赛的,可見两陳實力也很接近,現在流浪有病將一類是常比零後仍未分高下,第三仗搬回在城重赛,結一定,第一仗在在北坡雙方加時後以一比一譯和,身上本層會在首價環碰頭,成績是三比二東昇得勝, **参加亚肾,随篷好評,自肩大任,其有正遗門将衛佛像在銀牌决奪傷手,部份球員怯場,演不出水准所致,今勝一仗,以厨特別銀牌冠軍之雄風,與明,喪失特別銀牌冠軍之進壓,** 其他的除郭榮或不上陣外了,定必倦斷,替之計乃泉,今選到狭窄的在塘場,每次是水水,每次是有失之東隅收之秦榆水是楊七重來,繼續舉行集 

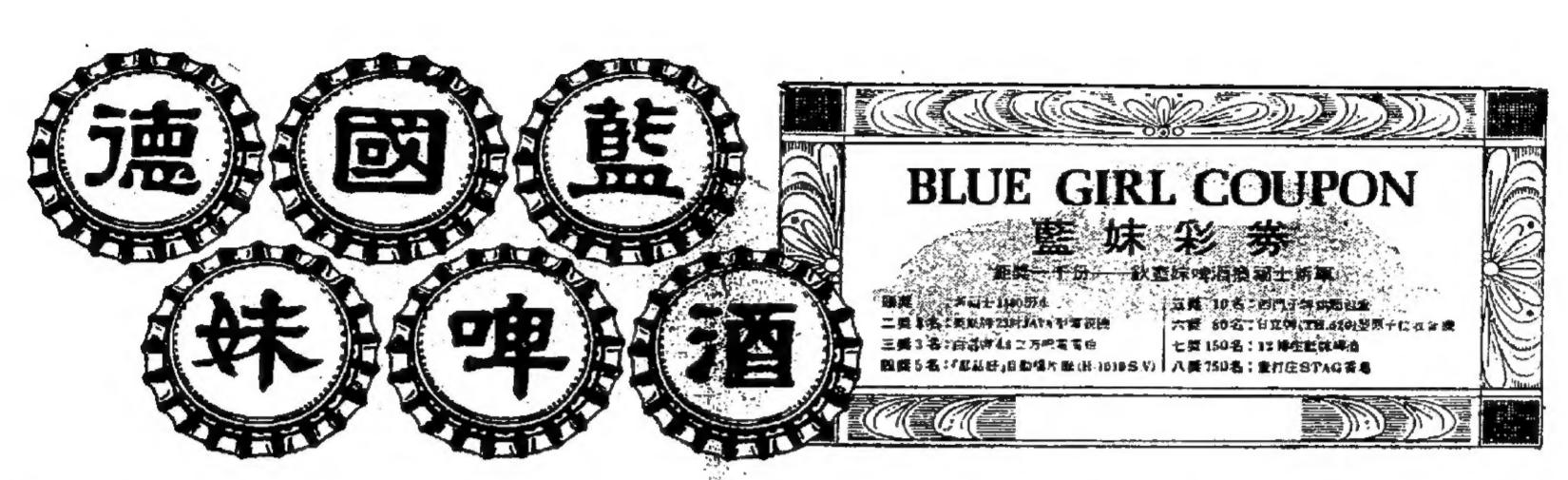
富

足球聯賽下半

馬福培 麻錦明 東昇 葉錦洪 胡順澤



## 德國憲法情意深



### 『德國藍妹啤酒』樽蓋一套,換鉅獎彩劵一張

### 藍妹送禮辦法:

在六、七、八月期間,飲藍妹啤酒時,請 留意樽蓋水松後面的字樣,凡集齊印有 「德國藍妹啤酒」字樣之樽蓋全套六個,可 免費換取彩券一張。換取彩劵數目不受限 制・持有獎券愈多・中獎機會愈大・

鉅獎一千份 飲藍妹啤酒換福士新車

獎:新福士1300房車 二獎 3 名:美斯牌23吋 JAVA型電視機 三獎 3 名:白雲牌4.8立方呎電雪柜

四獎 3 名:「都話好」自動唱片機(H-1010

五獎10名:西門子牌烘麵包爐 六獎 80 名:名廠日立牌(TH.620)型原子

粒收音機

七獎150名:12樽庄藍妹啤酒 八獎750名:壹打庄STAG香皂 抽獎日期:一九六八年九月二日中午十二

時正

抽獎地點:香港中廣太子行二十四樓捷成

揭曉日期:一丸六八年九月四日,中獎號 碼勞別在工商日報及星島日報

領獎辦法:中獎幸運人仕請携同中獎幸運 彩票·於一九六九年十月三十 日前逕往香港中環太子行二十 四樓捷成洋行領取藍妹禮品,

逾期作廢。

彩劵換取地點:

香港仔湖南街9號 有成行 德鍾道西183號 新亞公司 干諾道西 3號

開鳞街了號 大道東44號

**火道東173號** 韓臣道131號

振興公司 莊士敦道70號 榮生祥辦館灣仔道209號

伊榮街13號 龍啟酒行 西灣河街118號

筲箕灣道289號

九一龍

北京道39號 砲台街29號 潮敦道522號

山東街59號 奶路臣街1·C號

新填地街438號 弼街60號 港達行 体蘭街374號

明記公司 黑布街101號 成利行 水渠道34號

長沙灣道213號 北河街159號

福榮街68號 南昌街96號 東頭村第19座48

西安 衙前圍道54號 北帝街4〇號A

譚公道45號 北帝街44A號 彩虹村金漢模38號

荃灣衆安街10號 元朗大馬路19號 **聊和繼** 

#香港接成洋行僱員及其直系親屬不得參加

慶配端陽佳節

TEISCO 新億上商 暑期將臨

六月三日起發售

六月廿二日攪珠

白領階級換季煩惱

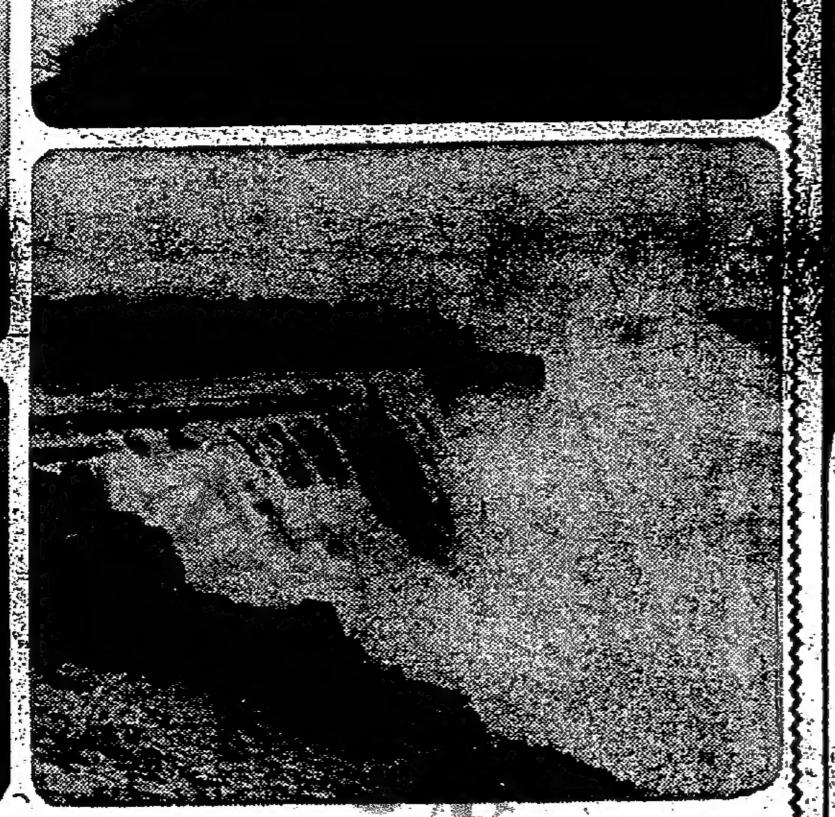
元;單衫一件人工一百一般縫製手工則寫: 一般縫製手工則寫: 一般縫製手工則寫: 一般縫製手工則寫:

領南軍 國際少年服務團受證 世院 及 領

"大大"的"大"。 "大大"的"大"。

総代理:仁記洋竹

然代大度·六接 难话:H-234161 H-242647



沢美馬響應 美國總統範范面流客 进寶夷園招待證 生,另15是一种一类。國方天行了團.

遊鳳鄉統為促進旅遊事業特於最近發出一種美國 總統散運放客進覽英國招待證此證能使旅客在黃團

境内獲得獲種折扣的條待。 現在汎策為响應此招待證特別舉辦美國旅行團。 為期三十七天之美國旅行團沿途所經之主要城市, **美國西岸之著名國立公園大峽谷睹城拉斯維加名閩** 世界之足加拉瀑布亦在旅程之列。同程将順道在東京

逗留数天. 参加汎炭學辦之美國旅行團閣下可獲得最特殊的 折扣侵待,並可以事受最愉快的進冕旅程。



寄:番港 中豫歷山大原 汎美世界航空公司 美国旅行国 汎英世界航空公司:

請惠寄英國亦行國之族程表一份為助

經驗豐富·允短全球

## 問 衆題

莱展覽

同新公司

窓門, 到有社會名 町の原分店, 美会 中一六六至一六元 東の原新服飲公司

一速居台灣

包整桥题包铺記得用最好食的 **Best Foods** 

頂好牌花生醬及三文治醬最富營養著 滑可口製造得法油質最均匀絕不會乾

**美國**東米產品有限令司

營業

播日報讀者

前來華僑日報總社辦領取手續 上月學費收據及領取證 份學

作爲你的

電話1111九〇八十

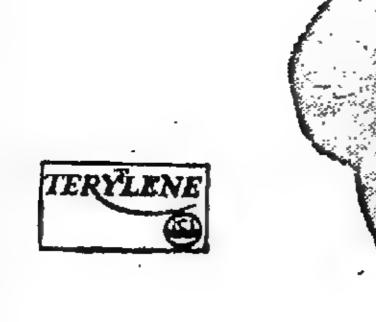
來者已 取時訂 審前閱

頭 問

備買請

工程學屬人日商居郵街商居鄉資格的發展。

✓售代有皆 各列下▷





册

政治等。〈國· 崇客在貝爾上校時间下礎日時餐,到會事實有三軍機司令舉好一學的

**致《香憨院創辦時** 



涸、開紙後自始至終仍是油、圈不分離。

聯邦大廈一九〇八至九年 電話:二三〇〇六一至五

仍求防人左起第三及第五人以现行訪問長洲興,建中之匹灣的改善人名塞下副署長 4 密源

龍血

亦競渡

當局劃定泊車地

,駕車人士如往 由于車位有限,

民

彙法香

元百四套全 折人者讀解是

場五夜日天今

海

英倫航空版)贈閱單

:請將此表填安後寄回下列地址

LONDON

101

本港讀者姓名

英倫親友姓名:

憍日

達皿万萬疋 銷緬增加

任家群昨在荃灣扶輪社演講指出

生刻

2.45 5.45 # 2.30 7.30 7.45 9.45 # 34.5.30 9.30

洋





世生

互彩**打武奇出**數 片色門俠情品泰 虎惠洪

事四大

先 築 單 程

片互司公氏部

七 菊椒彩 竹蘭

場早九點二十

隊突特

大澳商民 望

桃花 創世 逐水

映献大盛天今

劇客色彩笑譜態風

片百萬級大彩七

辦

日期編定

畢業證書及獎品

勞五事勗勉諸生

廖夫人頒發

文詞,學年代等向廖夫人獻文詞,學年代等向廖夫人獻

黨級年四及三學大文中

生學系作工會社

士廖烈武致

畢

讃り

儉樸

被育官(第二區)胡葵霉·

·內線二四

英皇書院同學會小

教育官(南約)養錫華:電話K

宮、大埔)沈忠佑:

育宮(小學教育)

馮炳湃·

教育宫至虫鄉:電話长八八四六九五

(第四區)馮羅縣:電話化

教育官(第二區)

日

教育司署小 學行政 

九龍林達鎏 界各 盟 西港島楊廣韶 負責 八選擬定 新界 审

計東港島

報名時間

· 境清貧者得申請 TEL 即日開始 陳氏助 702615

報名・

生 馬 通 告 法

試期 六月二日 上午九時

詳細章程備索。電話· 均性團香港相道三十三號(

十二、二十三族巴士貞建)

子歌英文中學會考成數以"佈後一 代校

星期內接受



B

丰

九時正

七六

監督

中五不招新生)

家中 政科 女新生 ,以給予實年一種實用技能的敎育課程分爲普通科目及專門科目,而 四日毎日上午 勝至下 午五時

午 時三十分

### 英中會考地理(二)答案

。劉玉領。

Suggested Answers

A.K. Certificate of Education Examination, 1963

GEOGRAPHY \_ PAPER II/

### Section A

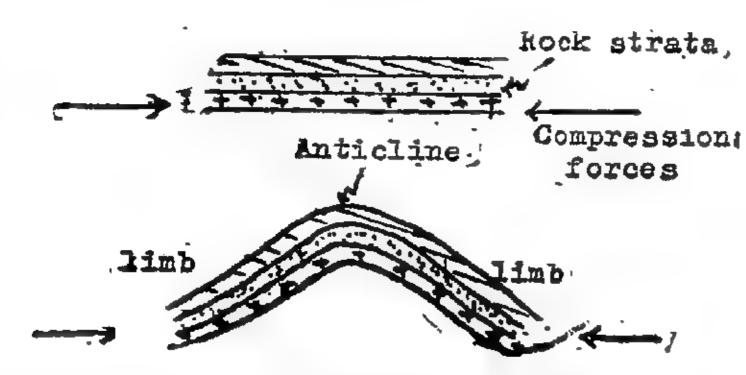
A. The Photographs A and B show geographical features formed by external and internal forces or the earth.

(a) Pick out the photograph showing the feature formed by internal forces:

(1) What is this feature called ?

This feature is called an anticline. (ii) Explain, with the aid of diagrams, how internal forces of the earth have caused this feature.

an anticline is an upfold caused by internal forces acting upon sedimentary rock strata along the surface of the earth crust. The strate dip outwards, forming limbs on either side of the central line. Folding usually occurs along lines of weakness where compressional forces comp from opposite dimections and compress the rock strata, causing them to fold.



(111) What major landform would be caused if these forcesswere to occur on a large scale ? Cive ONE example.

Fold mountains would be formed if these forces were to occur on a large scale. The Himelayas is an example in point b) Pick out the photograph showing the feature formed by external forces:

(1). What processes are responsible for the formation of the feature ?

The active process involved is weathering. The type of weathering shows is termed expoliation. The heating of a rock surface by the sun and its rapid cooling at night produce strains which cause a concentric sheet to pull away and split or peal off.

Describe and explain the geographical conditions in Hong Kong which encourage the formation of this feature.

Weathering refers to the disir was tion and decay of rock, effected by physical forces, namely, frost action and temperature change, and by chemical forces namely, solution and oxidation. In Hong Kong, the natural vegetation cover is removed by people looking for firewood and by careless hill fires in many places As a result, rocks are exposed to the matrick of olimatic elements. The fairly high diurnal range of temperature causes the surface layer of rock to expand during the day and to contract during the arent Alternate expansion and contraction sause oracks to devolop and the surface layers to break away. In addition, chemical weathering is very active in humid tropicy cal countries like Hong Kong. In the pre-

sence of moisture and heat, various minerals,

Marchiation is therefore very common in Hong,

in the rock are released with greater ease.

dividior to the weather chart in Fig. -(a) lane FOUR instruments used to record weather information plotted on the chart. Jour of the instruments employed ares a rain guago, a thermometer; a barometer.

and a wind vene ? (b) Describe as exactly as you can the local monther as shown on the chart.

In Hong Kong, the temperature rises to 25%0 and the atmospheric pressure measures 100; millibar Tasin is recorded. Winds.come from the south-east at a speed of: 20 knots (a) Describe the pressure distribution over the

areal covered by the chart. Attropical cyclone is centred over South Colne | near hong Kong The atmospheric pressure Colle to 1996 mb. in its centre A trough extendo across Taiwan eastwards over to the Pacific. Fressure is high over the East China Another Right appears over the southern name of the Phillippines.

(d) In which period of the year is this pressure. pattern most likely to be found? This pressure pattern is most likely to bo found in summer ( May to October).

a) Explain the main atmospheric processes; mich were chusing rain over South China. Over South China, cyclonic rain falls. As a tropical depression has developed, air streams converge at the centre of the depress-Lon. Miero streams of different temperatures meet, werm air is forced to rise over the cool air, resulting in cooling of the former .air mass. The moisture in it condenses, giving riso to raini

Journe Cool Temperate Lands are "places well beyond" the Tropics which never have the sun very high in the sky, and which during part or the year

### 英中會考地理(一)答案

。劉玉領。

### Suggested Answers

GEOGRAPHY 1

[H.K.] Certificate of Education Examination 1903

(Continued)

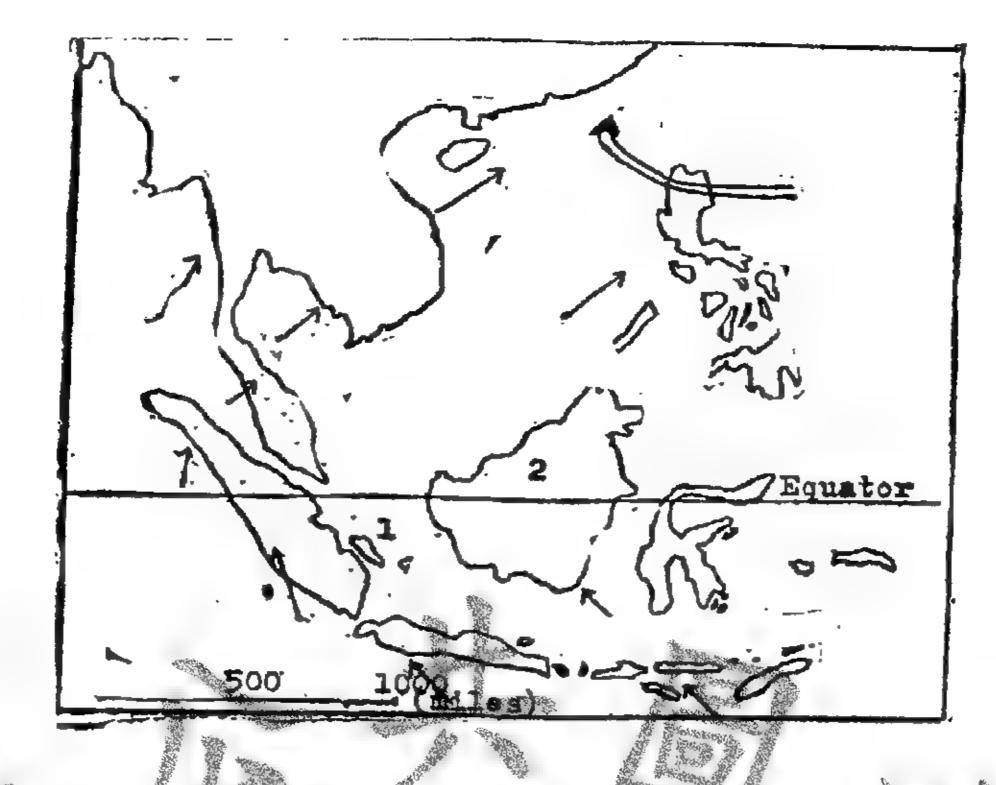
(a) On the .map of South East Asia,

(i) Mark the Equator. (ii) Use blue arrows to indicate the prevailing winds in July, north and south of the

Equator. (iii) Use red arrows to indicate a typical

typhoon track.

(iv) Print the name of the islands 1 and 2.



prevailing winds in July typhoon track

Island 1 : Bangka

(b) (i) What important mineral is mined on the island 1. ? Tin is mined on the island 1. (ii) What geographical factors have favoured the

Island 2 : Borneo

development of the mining industry in this island?

Bangka, together with Billiton, produces almost all of the tin which is' mined in Indonesia. Tin occurs chiefly as alluvial deposits in the foothills never the coast. Surface mining methods such as dredging, gravel pumping and duling washing are employed; these methods are) less expensive and less dangerous than shaft mining. Bangka produces a high grade cassiterite which is rich in tin\_content./ Tin concentrate is exported via Singapore which is a focal point of the world's major shipping routes. Labour can be masily recruited from the densely peopled countries hard by and the island can. Bafely depend on its heavy rainfall for Its supply of water for the mining operations.

(c) mat geographical factors have handicarped the development of that part of the island which is part of Indonesia?

Kalimantan, Indonesian Bornes, is the least developed part of Indonesia. It carries only a very spirse population. Its! high relief, low soil fertility, enervating equatorial climate, inhospitable vegetation, cover, difficult access, and a relative lack of valuable minerals all play part in

detaining its development. It has a rugged mountainous backbone covered with thick and impenetrable jungles. Volcances are absent and so there is no fertile volcanio soil as in Java and Sumatra, Lying astride the equator, it has a very heavy rainfall (over 160") and high tempertures. The montony and extreme humidity, together with the consequent incidence of malaria and other tropical diseases, make this area almost forbidding to settlers. Though small quantities of gold, diamond, coall and oil and other metals are present, exploitation is still in its infancy due to difficulty of access, Railways and roads are not developed on any noticeable scale; coastal straffic is hampered by the presence of

mayorthe sunvatvso low an angle, and the days of which are so short, that there are from one to five months with temperatures less than 43°F.

(E.O. Robinson). (a) Name ONE of the climatic factors mentioned in the apove definition of the cool temperate climatic bolts.

The factor is latitude. (b) Explain the major factors which influence.

climate. The major factors which influence climate are latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, acean currents, provailing winds, and mountain ranges acting as effective climatic barriers.

On an average, temperature decreases with increasing distance from the equator owing to the less intense heating by the sun at the poles. Temperature also decreases as

extensive swamps along the coasts and the absence of good harbours and river transport is frequently interrupted by rapids, sandbanks; and flooding. Owing to the compact shape and size of the island, the interior of Kalimantan is hardly accessible from the sea and remain virtually uninhabited. Moreover, the former Dutch Borneo was ignored by Holland in favour of developing the more, accessible and fertile islands.

De Fisheries and forestry are two important primary industries in Japan.

(a) What is meant by primary industries? Primary industries are activities' directly concerned with the collecting or utilisation of the resources provided by nature for the production of unprocessed commodities. It.includes agriculture, fishing, forestry, hunting and mining.

(b) Why has Japan become one of the reading; lfishing nations in the world?

The development of fisheries in Japan can be attributed to a number of physical as well as economic factors. First of all, it lies on a shallow continental shelf where sunlight can penetrate to the sea floor. The Warm Kuro Siwo current meets the cold Kamohatka current from the north just off? the coasts of Hokkaido and Honshu. These are, ideal conditions for the growth of plankton upon which the fish feed. As Japan has latitudinal extent of over 15°, the waters immediately off shore vary in salinity and temperature and thus produce a wide variety, of species. Secondly, the long, indented coastline of Japan provides good harbours to be developed into fishing ports. Thirdly, the lack of good agricultural lowland, as a result of the mountainous nature of the country, and the expanding population have made it necessary for the Japanese to turn to ithe sea for part of their food. The necessity for augmenting the food supply with fish is aggravated by the fact that most Japanese are Buddhists and they eat fish but not meat, Fourthly, the growth of industrial

populations as potential markets, the developments in land transport that facilitates the distribution of the catch, the scientific

auvancement and the prosperity of the shipbuilding industry all encourage the rapid expansion of commercial fishing in Japan, The Japanese adopt a great variety of modern Tishing methods and their fishing fleets are among the best equipped in the world capable of going to distant fishing grounds.

(1) How is the distribution of forest types is Japan related to relief and temperature?

Temperature is important in controlling the distribution of forest types. As temperature generally decreases with increasin altitude. lief may cause temperature variations and thus exercise control on the type of tree to be found in a particular locality.7 In the cold temperate north of Japan, in Hokkaido, coniferous trees represent an ad-Justment to the colder conditions. Coniferous trees also appear at high altitudes in Honshu. The temperate lands of northern and central Honshu are covered in broad-leaved deciduous trees and mixed forests of coniferous and deciduous trees. These may also be found at high altitudes, in Kyushu and Shikoku. The sub-tropical parts of southern Japan, including southern Honshu, Kyushu a d Shikoku, are clad in broad-leaved evergreen forests except. at high elevations as stated above."

(11) Give four ways in which these naturaly resources are used.

These natural resources are useful in that they provide fuel for cooking and easily worked material for a wide range of constructional purposes. Wood has given place to iron, steel and concrete in many cases, but it is still much in demand for railway sleepers, pit-props, and furniture manufacturing. Softwood timbers are the raw material, for the wood-pulp and paper manufacturing industry. In addition, forest help to preventy soil erosion and slow down the rapid run-off of surface water which, if uninterrupted. leads to flooding and silting up of reservoirs Scenic spots covered in natural forests may be devoluted into recreational grounds and tourist a tractions

wargo up mountain slopes, at a usual rate of 1°F for every 300 feet of ascent. Such werting cal variations in temperature are caused to the fact that the air gets thinner and the pressure is lower on high altitudes Climate is modified by proximity to large oceans or that the ocean currents. The affect depends thence climate in a nay to be compared to. une neighbouring-areas, Frevailing winds may - lo erutsrenget edt ocher ednorrus misw.bus when the winds are on-chors. Cold currents low-OORSTAL regions but they are effective only Play a role in modifying the climate of Beasonal range of temporature. Ocean currents, sting influence of the sea, have a lower ofher hand & coastal regions, under the modercharacterised by extreme temperatures. On the RIBY from the sea have continental climates

and Lose heat at different rates. Places far

表定轉入等個標第三章

Loucade cos eat buts bust ent esuscied asec

五 期 基

### 芝宁意考歷史(二)答案 (績)·依帆

### Suggested Answers

HISTORY II

. H.K. Certificate of Education Examination 1968

(Continued)

Explain Now Napoleon III had lest support at home and abroad by 1870

Napoleon III rose to the height of his power by 1859. He had achieved successes in the Balkans in the Crimean War in 1856, which had ended with French victory over the despotic government of Russia. He also gained certain advantages in Syria and the Far East. His Italian policy had resulted in the acquisition of Nice and Savoy, and he had satisfied liberal desires everywhere by helping actively in the unification of Italy.

But within the next decade, Napoleon somehow managed to lose support both at home and abroad. This can be partly attributed to the fact that he tried to please everybody, but ended with pleasing nobody. His Italian policy, which seemed so successful at first, later involved him in a number of domplications, To gain liberal support, he had helped Cavour in driving the Austrians out of Italy. But he had backed out before the end of the Austro-Sardinian War in 1859, afraid that a united Italy might after all prove a danger to France, Without consulting Cavour, he concluded a separate peace of Villafranca with Austria, thus betraying the Italians. This act naturally made him no friends among the Italians or the Liberals, although later he was instrumental in bringing about the union of the Central Duonies with Piedmont and Lombardy, for which he received Nice and Savay. But the general feeling was that Napoleon had not fulfilled his obligations sufficiently to merit his reward. He had also kept a French Army 1" Rome to protect the Pope all the while helping Cavour to undermine the Pope's authority. So his Italian policy on closer observation was a series of contradictions, and he satisfied nobody.

After 1859, Napoleon made a series of mistakes. Firstly, true to his promise of granting greater alberty as time went on, he allowed political exiles to return in a general amnesty in 1859. In so doing, he laid himself wide open to attack from a number of men who feared nothing. In 1860, he provoked great criticism by concluding a commercial treaty with England. By this Cobden Treaty, French duties on English textiles, iron, steel and hardware goods were lowered considerably in return for English reductions on French wines, silks and luxury goods. This exposed French manufacturers to the full blast of English competition, and Napoleon's popularity suffered

scoordingly.

In 1861, he tried to revive his magging popularity, with the clerical diames over the Italian policy. In that year, Kerico defaulted on lits debts, and France, England and Spain decided to mount an expedition-to Mexico to enforce payment When Mexico finally paid up, England and Spain withdrew, but Napoleon had other plane for Mexico. He aimed at setting up a Catholic Empire there under the brother of the Austrian Emperor, Maximilian, After a long and costly war, Maximilian was duly w installed as ruler of Mexico in 1864. But in 1865, the United States enforced the Monroe Doctrine, and warned Napoleon that unless he was prepared to fight the United States, he must withdraw, Napoleon, already tried of the costly venture, welcomed the excuse and withdraw. The result was that Maximilian was captured by the Mexicans and abot, and Mapoleon

was made to look particularly mean. The unfortunate episode angered the liberals because he had interfered in the affairs of Mexico in the first place, and the clerical party was diagusted because he had failed to set up the Catholic Empire. This lowered the Emperor's prestige seriously both at home and abroad.

In France, Napoleon was now meeting with considerable criticism. There was an increasing demand for greater political liberty, and Napoleon was forced to agree. He granted greater freedom to the press, more power to the parliament, and in 1870, he appointed a ministry which was responsible; to the parliament. Thus he had turned himself from a dictator to a constitutional monarch, but even then he failed to regain any of his popularity.

The end of the Empire came in a war with Prussia. Prussia under Bismarck was growing in power, and in 1866, Prussia had defeated Austria; within six weeks. Before the war, Napoleon had agreed to remain neutral, thinking that it would be a long drawn out struggle between Austria and Prussia. at the end of which both countries would be exhausted. France would emerge even stronger. but the war had ended too quickly for Napoleon to gain any advantages, and he began to demand hysterically for "compensation" for his neutrality from Prussia. But Napoleon had been out - manoeuvred by Bismarck, who used his demands for territories to turn the southern German states against him, | War broke out in 1870, and Mapoleon was defeated by the Prussians at Sedan and taken prisoner. In Paris, there was a revolution against him the was deposed and France. declaredia republic.

the Sudan) - affect relations among the European Powers be tween 1870 and 1914?

in the latter half of the 19th century.

Deregean countries embarked on a race to acquire colonies, despecially in Africa. These imperialistic embitions were due to the great changes on methods of production wrought by the Industrial Revolution.

The first European country to build up an overseas experies the 19th century was England, who had acquired vart stretches of territory in the Caps of the Hope in 1815. Soon, other European countries fallowed England's example. In the time of Louis

Philippe, France had settled in Algeria. Even tiny Belgium thad acquired valuable sources of wealth in the Congo. Meanwhile, England had continued her expansion, gaining Beckusnaland and Rhodesia, and enlarging her, influence in Egypt. In the last two decades of the 19th century, two newly formed European countries, Italy and Germany, had also entered into the race for colonies in Africa.

The early colonization of Africa had been peacefully carried out, but as more and more territories were seallowed up, the powers were bound to come unto conflict. Britain and France quarrelled over Egypt and Morocco. In 1881, when France occupied Tunis, Ptaly had been offended and had joined Germany and Austria in the Triple Alliance directed, against France. (1882) Germany herself also, joined in the scramble for Africa in 1884, and made off with the territories known as South-west Africa, the Camerons. Togoland and Tanganyika. But her entry into the colonial race aroused the enmitty of Britain and had the unfortunated result of drawing Britain and France together against har.

But as late as 1898. Britain and France were still on very bad terms, notably over the Sudan. In that year, French and British forces faced eac:

other at Fashoda, on the Upper Nile, both countries trying to gain control of that all-important river. For some time it seemed that the two countries were on the verfe of war, when France backed down and the situation was saved. France decided that in face of the enmity of Germany, the Friendship of England was more valuable than several million square miles of Endance territory.

England and Germany were also drifting apart When the Boer Wars broke out at the turn of the century) Germany had supported the Boers sgain'st England. It, was at this, juncture that England realized the danger of her friendless position. while on the continent, the European countries were now unvolved in a series of opposing alliances. In-1904, she decided to end her isolation, and approached France for an amicable saltlament of their differences ever Egypt and Morocco. The result of the Anglo-French negotiations was an En Jente Cordiale. By its terms. England was to have a free hand in Exypt and the Sudan, while Arance Enould enjoy. similar privileges in Morocco. No econer had this agreement been made public when Germany reased en quitory. She objected to the French occupation of Morocco, which she had regarded as her particular sphere of influence. In 1905, the Maisir demanded that the question of Moroccoo be settled at an international conference, which duly mestat Algeciras. But Algeciras was a deficat for Germany. as France was supported strongly by both Britain and Russia.

Morocco swallowed up, by Frince so easily. When in 1911. French troops were invited to Morocco to quell a nebellion there, Garmany sent two warships to Agadir "to protect German interests." Britsin, took a very serious with protect formany these proceedings, and openly threatened war as yet unprepared for war, and once more, she had to climb flown and consent to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco. Thus twice the question of North Africa had almost caused a war among the European powers.

The colonial question as further aggravated by the attitude of Italy. Unsuccessful in acquiring Tunis for her own, Italy planned to absorb Abyssinia. In 1896, an Italian ampy invaded Abyssinia, but it was defeated by the natives at Adowa. In 1911, taking advantage of the tention caused by Morocco, Italy, suddenly declared war on the Turkish Empire and wrested Tripoli from her in 1912. This action also affected European relations, for Germany had began to regard Tripoli as suitable acquisition, and the Turkish Empire as a centre of German patronage. The result was that the Triple Alliance was shaken, while the Anglo-French-Entente had been strengthened over the Moroccan Crises.

European countries on the ete of the Great/War.

What arrangements were made concerning Germany in the Versailles Conference of 1919? How did the general attitude of Germany towards these arrangements change

This was the state of affaire among the

between 1919 and 1939?

The prevailing feeling among the victors of Germany in 1919 was to make her pay for all the bitter suffering of the war years. The resulting treaty reflected this attitude, and it surely must be one of the harshest treaties ever imposed on a defeated nation. By the terms, Germany was chliged to submit to disarmament. Her army was reduced to 100,000 men, her navy to a skeleton fleet of a few. coastal vessels. She was forbidden to introduce conscription, and her common border with France, the Rhineland was demilitarized. Her merchant navy was confiscated as compensation for the allied shipping destroyed by her U-bosts. Her colonies were taken Eway from her, to be divided between Great Britain, France, Japan and Australia. She also, lost her best industrial districts, notably Silesia to Poland, and the Saar Valley to the League of Nations. She also

surpendered Alsace and Lorraine to France. In addition, she had to bear the whole burden of war guilt, and was called upon a pay an indemnity amounting to seven thousand million pounds. She had to admit an allied army of occupation on her soil until the indemnity was paid.

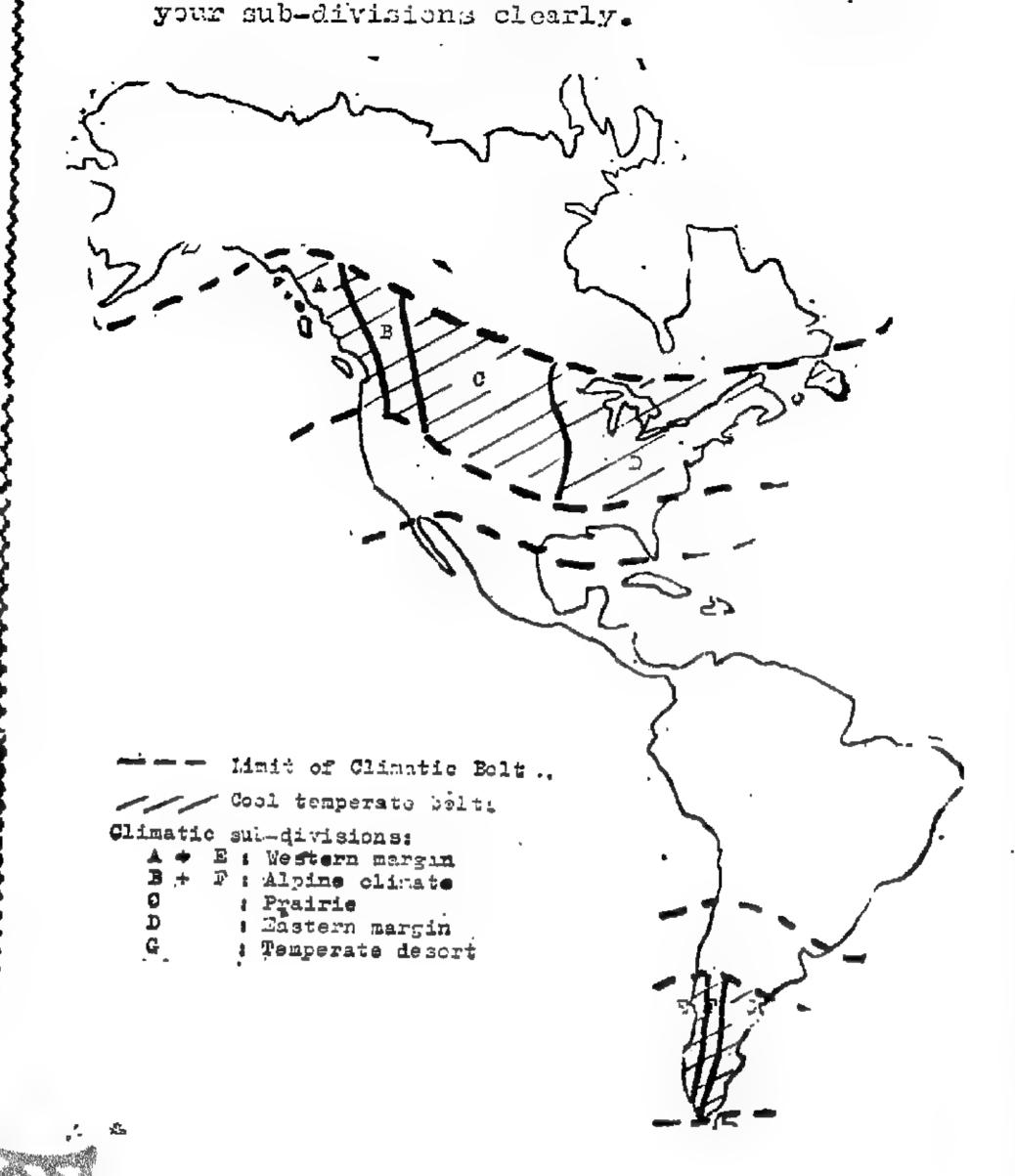
It was this enormous indomnity and her inability to pay it, which crushed Germany. In 1923, she defaulted on her reparations payments, whereupon France immediately ordered the French army into the Ruhr Valley and seized the German coal mines as a guarantee. The French action resulted in the total collapse of the German economy, and the mark became valueless almost overmight. It was clear to the European powers that they could not allow Germany to go bankrupt, and a milder reparations agreement, the

### 接第四張第二頁 英中會考地理(=)答案 ・劉玉領・

on the nature of the region from which the wind blows. However, large and lofty mountain ranges may block the passage of winds, resulting in uneven distribution of rainfall and variations in temperature on the two sides of the ranges.

(c) On Fig. 2, colour in red the cool temperate belts of North and South America.

(d) Also on Fig. 2, insept lines in ink to show the climatic sub-divisions in the cool temperate lands to justify your answer in (b). Label



Dawes Plan, was made with Germany in 1924. The German economy was bolstered by loans from Great Britain and the United States, and German currency was placed under the control of a Reparations Committee. This Committee would also decide on the amount of the annual reparations payments.

Having settled the reparations problem, German's sought reconciliation with her conquerors, In 1925, the German Foreign Minister Stresemann, together with his French and English counterparts, Briand and Chamberlain, concluded the Locarno Treaties. Germany promised never again to raise the question of Alsace Lorraine, while Britain and Italy undertook to defend France against German aggression and Germany against French aggression. The sequel to this was Germany's admission into the League of Nations in 1926.

It seemed that with Germany once hore friends with Britain and France, better days were in sight. The reparations question was simplified by the Youn Plan of 1929, by which Germany undertook to complet paying the indemnity within a period of sixty-nine years. But this period of optimism was shortlived, for in 1929, the economic slump hit the world, and Germany found herself facing bankruptcy again. In the country, there were six million unemployed people. Communism spread in the midst of this sconomic and political discontent, and frightened the middle classes. It was during this period of extreme dissatisfaction that Adolf Hitler rose to power.

the makers of the Treaty of Versailles, and called upon the German nation to units under him and seek revenge. He called for the re-unification of all

Germany as a world power. He promised to solve the problem of unemployment in Germany by setting up huge armament programmes. He denounced the Treaty of Versaibles, withdrew Germany from the League of Nations (1933) re-introduced conscription (1935) ordered the German army into the Rhineland sone, and set up a vigorous campaign for the restoration of German colonies. Within six years, from 1933 when he first came into power, to 1939, he had

succeeded in tearing up the terms of the Versailles; Treaty one by one. In 1938, he forcibly took over Austria, and announced it incorporated into the German Reich, thus repudiating one of the most important terms of the peace settlement. At the end of the same year, he demanded the return of the Sudetenland from Csechoslovakia, where there was number of Germans. Within six months, he had swallowed up the remainder of Czechoslovakia, and also seized Memel from Lithuania.

As the year 1939 were on, it became apparent that Hitler would not be satisfied with what he had gained so far. We had never reconciled himself to the loss of Posen to Poland, nor had he recognized the status of Danzig as a Free City under the League of Nations. In August, 1939, Hitler suddenly demanded the return of the Polish Corridor and Danzig, and despatched an ultimatum to Poland. When no answer arrived from Poland, Hitler invaded that country, and again plunged Europe into war.

### 英中會考物理科答案

陸永熾◆

### Suggested Answers

日五初月五年申戊曆夏

PHISICE

H.K. Certificate of Education Exam. 140

### SECTION A

### 1. (a) Archimedes Principle

balloon.

When a body is wholly or partially immersed in a fluid it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. (b) In accordance with Archimedes' Principle the balloon is acted on by an upthrust equal to the difference between the weight of air, displaced the total weight. The balloon (wt. of envelope and hydrogen) and the density of air is about 14 times that of hydrogen. The greater the difference, the larger will be the lifting power of the J

In upper altitude, where the air becomes rare, the density of air dimishes. Thus the difference between the weight of air displaced and the total weight of the balloor approaches zero. The balloon stops rising and; suspends in air,

(c) 1) The upthrust on the block in water = U gm.wt. (800+200)gm,wt. 1000 gm.wt.

- 1000 c.c.

ii) By Archimedes' Frinciple upthrust - wt. of water displaced in ... Wt. of water displaced - 1000 gm, wt. Wol. of water alsplaced

(111) The density of the block - 1000

Volume of the block - 1000 c.c

• 0.8 gm./c.c.

iv) When the block is weighed in liquid X the balance reads 50 gm. Thus, the upthrust is (800-)ojgm wt. It displaces equal volume (-1000 c.c.) of liquid X. Therefore, the density of liquid X - 1000

- dunt lates to same est.

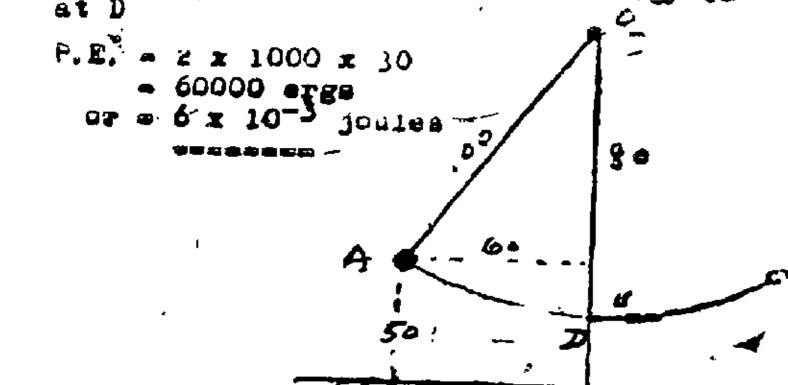
f) The total upthrust (D) = The weight of the wooden block (H) -+ the wt. of the metal lump (M) The upthrust - wt. of water displaced - (1000 + ₹) gm.wt.~

9M = 2000

2. (a) i) It has ite maximum potential energy is

 $P.E. = 2 \times 100^{\circ} \times (130 - 80)$ - 2 x 100° x 50 - 100,000 ergs

11) It has its minimum potential energy is at D

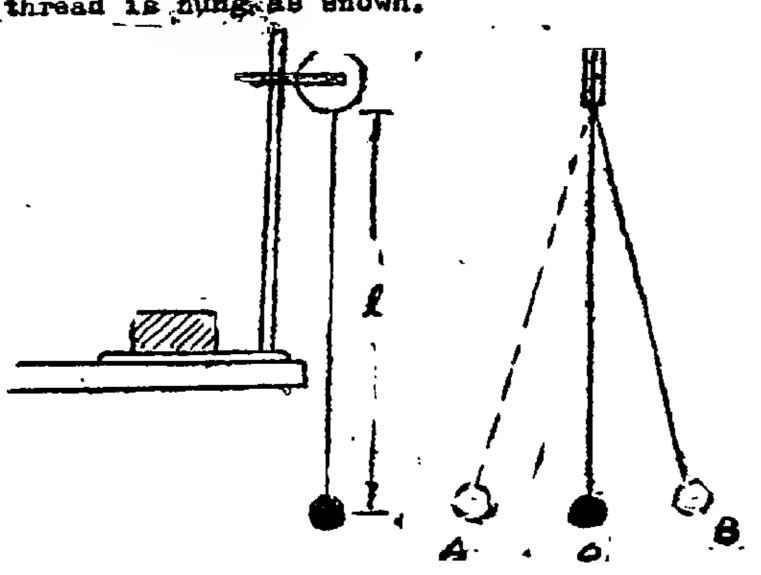


111) It possesses its maximum kinetic energy at D and is

K.E. . P.E. at A - P.E. at D - 40,000 ergs ----

iv) Its maximum velocity will be  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ mv}^2 = \text{mg} (50 - 30)$ v<sup>2</sup> = 2g x 26 ' (# # 1000 x 40) = 200 om/see

(b) To determine a by simple pendulum method A heavy bot attached by a length of light (thread is hing as shown.



the pendulum length (2) is carefully measured. The bob is given a small displacement, released, and it begin to swing. The time for ; 50 complete swints (A-O-B-O-A as one complete vibration) is measured by a stopwatch. The period (T) of one complete vibration is calculated.;

Since T = 12 T/2

Thus, determined.

Therefore, /The acceleration-due to gravity is

récautions 1) The pendulum length should be meagured

carefully:a) Make sure the pivoting point is sharp by clamping the thread with two coins. b) The actual length should include the radius of the bob. The vernier calipers will measure the radius.

(2) Do not let the stand to dangle. This is done by placing a heavy weight on the base of the stand.

Make sure no draught in surrounding. (4) Time the period by the average of 50 complete swing.

:) By Newton's second law of motion,

where F = the horizontal force ≖ 5 gm.wt · = 5 x 1000 dynes m = mass of the body = 1 kg = 1000 gm. acceleration of the body along the table top

cm/sec

11) By "motion-equation".

where S = distance moved on the table a = initial velocity \_ 0 (starts at rest) - time taken acceleration along the table top

(11) After 4 sec, the body is at the edge of the table. Its velocity then

> v = u + at= 5  $\times$  4 = 20 ft/set

As it falls, it is no more accelerated horizontally. In C.2 sec. later, the horizontal distance travelled.

 $S = 0.2 \times 20$ 

'iv) When it falls, it is accelerated vertically by g = 1000 cm/sec . After 0.1 second the vertical distance travelled

> H = ut + 2gt2  $= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 0.01$ **- 5** cm - ∴

3. (a) Boyle's Law

The volume of a fixed mass of gas is, inversely proportional to the "ressure.

日一卅月五年八六九一曆公年七十五國民華中 provided the temperature remains constant, (b) When the tube is placed horizontally

The volume of air trapped is measured  $V_1 = L_1 units$ 

The pressure equals the atmospheric pressure outside = H cm. of Hg.

When placed vertically with open end upward,

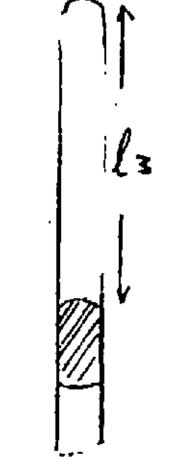
Volume of air,  $V_2 = L_2$  units

Pressure,  $P_2 = (H + h)$  cm. of Hg.

where h is the length of Hg. thread,

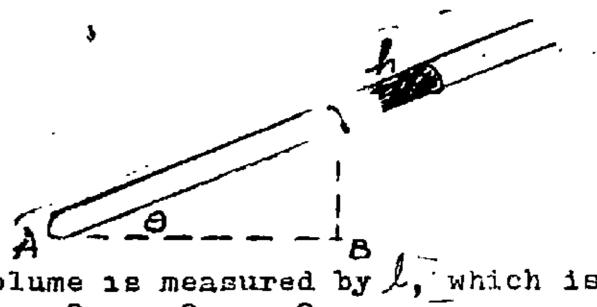
When placed vertically with open end downwards

 $P_3 = (H - h)$  cm. of Hg.



If the product of  $P_1V_1$ ,  $P_2V_2$  and  $P_3V_3$  is calculated, it is found that they are approx. constant. Boyle's Law is verified then.

(c) The tube can be place slantly and the pressure and volume are taken as follow:-

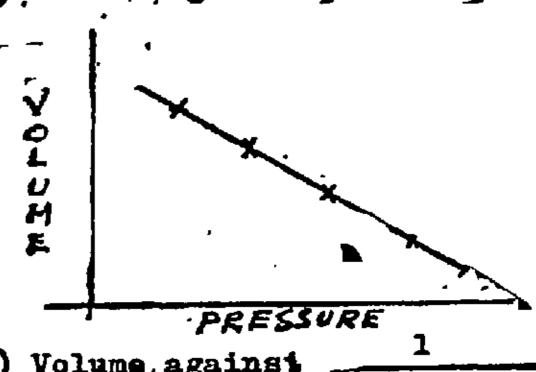


. Volume is measured by  $\mathcal{L}$ , which is  $-L^2 - AB^2 + BC^2 (units),$ 

Pressure # (H ± h-sin '0) cm. or mercury;

(AB and BC is measured by counting the units on the graph board).

(d). i) Volume against pressure



ii) Volume against pressure

pressure (e) i) The pressure at A is:-

C.P. = (75 + 25) - 100 cm. of mercury

(11) By Boyle's Law, before lowering into mercury, P = 75 cm. of Hg cm (length of tube)

at B, P =: (75 + 25 + 15) = .115 cm. of mercury)

v = 15 om at  $75 f = 115 \times 15$ 

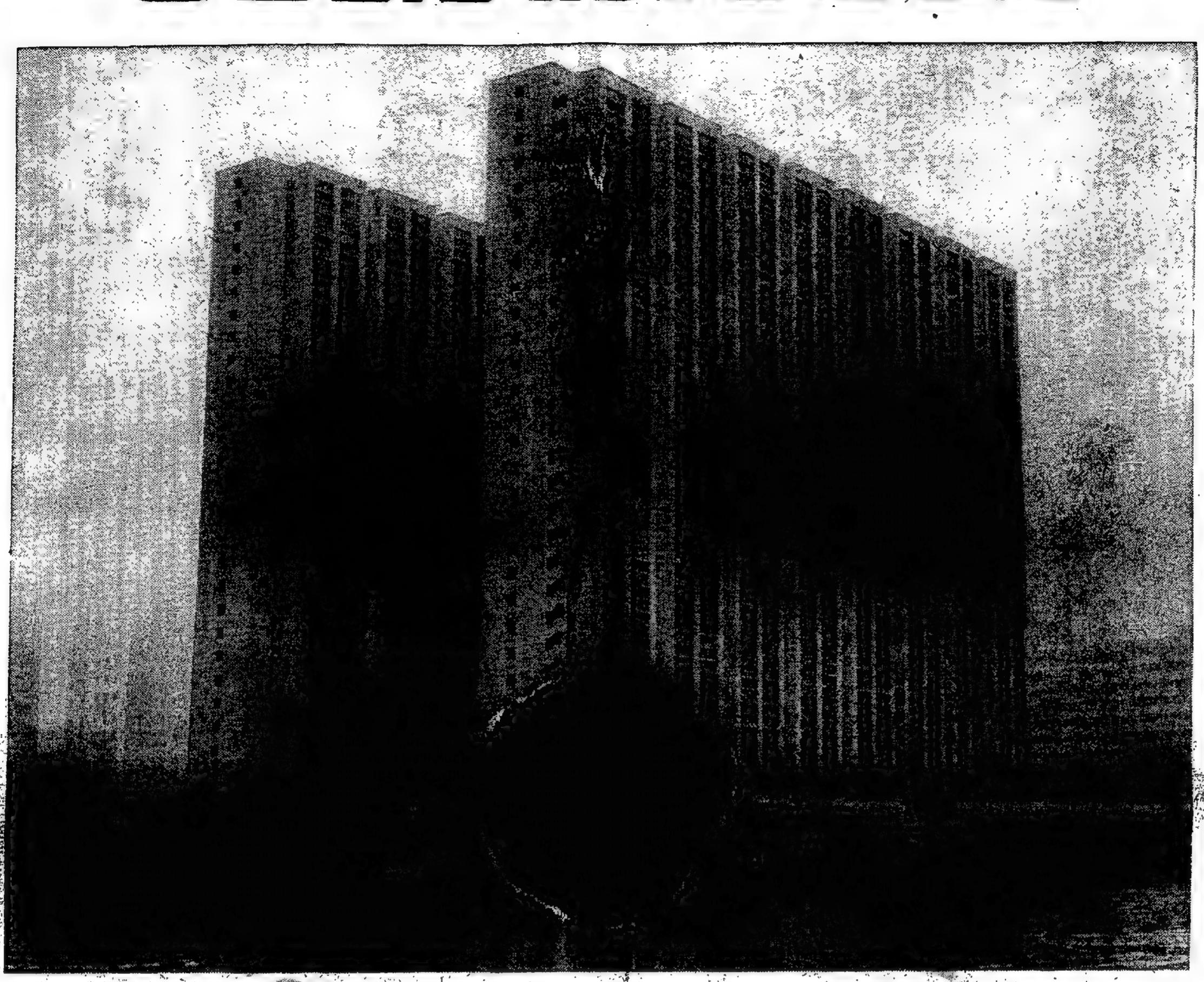
( = 115 x 15 - 23 cm.

and the state of t

(11) When the volume is halved

p = 2 x 75 C will be 75 +  $\frac{23}{2}$  = 86.5 cm. deep. 日五初月五年申戊曆夏

### 于出書清儀等法是法



香港置地及代理有限公司董事長夏利斯

# 大法法法



前,還是一片雞亂的建築工地。圖爲建築初期所攝。

全部如

**瞬節之百葉窗戶** 厨房齊全, 屋內粗幼電綫電足, 全部窗戶單便,此外更有 皮石,每層有兩套可以 ,使空氣能夠

之龐大商場中,百分之 亦可加入買屋貸款之中 主節省七千元之多, 楼宇,仍然可以十四年

日內將在本港宣告落成 最大的一座分層業權住宅樓宇 其面積之大 亦爲遠東之 這座大厦的

> 公司對本港前途 盤工程不 港建築史上,是創紀錄比預定時間提前五個月 計,大厦以不足十 充滿信心的又一迹象。

階級,將首次有能力購 由一萬七千三百元起至宅一千八百八十二個單 中大部分已經售出。

☆楼上住宅二十八層,有住宅近一

4年单位分中型和大型两體。

期海水冲圓系統 之住宅樓字,每層浴室 零六周舖位,包括電影院,酒樓及汽 心十六架黑椒高速電梯,全部自地

4地下是規模宏偉的商場,有一百

可電梯,大型垃圾槽管 經售出,其中包括 便利包括: 一間汽油站 多輛 福利會(會所由置地公司獎助)等 亦設在二樓 幼稚園及兒童遊樂場,亦設二樓 別具匠心,有七彩燈飾噴泉,花圃, 4二樓有露天停車場,可停車七十 4大厦管理處,業主聯 前會及街坊 心二樓向海部分之洋台花園,設計 4大厦內有醫療及牙醫等便利

,醫療及牙醫便利等。

的開明措施,在本港是頗爲著稱的 ·醫療及職工子女教育等。該公司對職工及其家屬的福利,所採取 高座各層電梯速度為每分鐘三百五十呎,因此,各層樓字均可 地下商場內大堂之兩旁。電梯是分組服務的,使各層樓宇,均 。太古是首先辦理職工福利工作的公司之一,其福利包括住宅建築中的房屋,乃是香港太古船塢及工程有限公司與建的工人這張攝於一九〇八年的照片,顯示出筲箕灣當年的情景;照片 ,茶樓酒家,莫不齊備,以便儘量滿足樓上住戶之一切生活需下商場之店家亦經仔細選擇,從出售日常用品之簡店,到電 得快捷及充分之電梯服務 外,並有長期海水供應沖圓。十 《所取代。太安樓的與建計劃是以住宅單位及舖位業主之福利、十年的舊式工人住宅,現在已被二十九層高的現代化的太安 組別電梯到達。低座各層之電梯升高速度為每分鐘二百五十 獨立水表、煤氣表及電表,。住宅根據每單位住一家人 人而設計,內有設備齊全之浴室 各層均設方便異常之垃圾運輸 六架大型載客電梯,分別安

同燈光開放後,噴泉五彩繽紛,實為太厦生色不少。二樓平台人厦住客休憩之用。花園洋台有兒童模型船水池,池中有噴峽人安樓二樓向海露天之平台,開作洋台花園,海天景色恰人, ,京南五個月完成,這種建模速度,在本港是屬**歷**安樓承造公司,以十八個月的時間,完成大厦建築 利會會所,業主聯誼會會所, 大厦管理處等, 均將改樓之樓宇部分,主要將供公衆活動用場,如幼稚園,診所, 外,其餘部分則關作停車場



香港置地及代理有限公司營造及管理 冷購源: 筲箕湾道太安樓, 電話H六〇五三二九 (星期例假聚常開放辦公)

- 米首期付款全港·最低.
- \*律師做契阿花費用以後再付.
- \* 分期付款期限最長
- \* 分期付款利息金港-最低 可節省\$7,000之多.

**讀速** 顯 即可入伙 成之喜

同安潔具有限公司敬智

金門(香港)

有限公司数

筲箕

40大厦管理正规化,而且費用低廉

4 有特別按押之便利

樓

公可分十四年期購買, 44住宅每單位售價由一萬七千三百元起至二萬七千元 期限之長,爲本港之冠

設計至為理想

9900

每層特色

平地板全部用水磨紙皮石<br/> 4 大厦全部窗戶單邊

其他標準設備齊全 公電鍍金屬窓戶 や内牆粉飾完成 ,可減少雨水滲

英國塑膠水箱,規架及厠紙架,應有盡有 公浴室磁磚牆,浴缸(小單位用花洒) ☆粗幼電全部標準設備 **脸盆**,水厠及

☆大門及浴室門上有可調節之百葉氣窗,帮助空氣對 ☆爐具及煮水器,煤氣接駁齊全

☆分層水錶供水

4 各單位專用晒衫架設備,晒衫之時大厦觀瞻不受影

响

CITY

4五呎口徑之特製垃圾槽管,處理垃圾經濟方便

香港電地吸入到

全部獨步安裝集氣管及構

(1) 煤瓶最適合現代化家庭使用。

(3)煤瓶清潔安全一致公認。

(2) 媒氣是水港最平之氣體燃料。

新维之大安豫

理有限

有限 司

喜

香港置

太安駿

避風塘

- 地底火車站(在計劃中)
- 商業中心
- 政府機構
- **圓 運動場及公園**

速東最大香港獨有 太三连消裝地下南場 現民思慧玩

地旺人稠生蔥好做人類接資製可攤滴鋪強拉肉化特别該情 当溪湾是本港居民最獨盛 不需首期用十二年分期付 鋪拉特别設備包括三方何 的地區商業集中生產最高。軟辦冰頭輔等教交租所以。招牌水震去水資冷氣機位, 太安模樓上有一千八百八個業不傳動用大筆資金如 專用停車場等商場內重有 十二户住客他們是地下面,此機會千數堆建。 現代化光樹生設備。 場的基本顧客。

**看迷鹰地汉代理治**观公司**省**连及管理 MARCHAN THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL T

(f) Present Perfect Tense.

2. She has helped them.]

(g) Past Perfect Tense

I. She had made a oaka.

caught a thief.

3. I had opened the door.

3. Whom did the teacher?

tiger with his gum.

72. The policeman had

(h) Other Examples:

punish?

Exercise 14

by her.

the policeman

They have been helped by

A cake had been made by her.

A their had been caught of

The door had been opened

Who was punished by the

hunter with his gun.

1. I have finished the work. The work has been finished

3. Tom has forgot her name. Her name has been forgot

.1. He invited me to dinner. I was invited to dinner by

2. Who is ringing the bell? By whom is the bell being

4. How did you make it? How was it made by you?

Change the voice in the following sentences\_s

5. Which book do you like? Which book is liked by your

6. The hunter killed the The tiger was killed by the

teacher?

日五初月五年申戊曆夏

### 英中會考經濟及公共事務科答案 。 劉奇敏。 (績)

### Economic & Public Affairs

### 'Suggested Answers]

1908 Hong wong Gertificate of "Education examination

### Section B

Editor's Note: All questions in this Section must be answered in essay form, but owing to pressure of space] and time we shall provide the suggested answers in note-form, while at the same time preserving the adequacy and relevency of each answer. )

5. (A) Within the same industry the small firm often curvives together with the large firm. Explain in detail why this can happen. (i) Both large and small firms have relative. advantages.

(11) Consumers are not made up of only one type; there are those who prefer to shop at small where personalized and more courteous ces can be expected, or where ized services (e.g. of a fortune ta hair-dresser) are available. of a small firm include the

> small capital is required in its stage;

ncy can be more easily and chieved because its business is simple and straightforward If is small: tor himself can attend to the his customers: involved;

ir-management relations taff is small and can be ked after; macking for waste in manpower products the firm sells car

a service or a product ited demand. ns under which a large ical to operate: ny is not utilised; vides consumer services such ding or shos-repairing. ervice is a specialty such or electrical repairs.

prometri to is small such as the

roduction: Explain these

included the natural therein, sea, lake, Morces of Nature such as earth; strictly limited in recent years reclamation have made additional land

available for production. (11) labour - the employment of numan effort inthe productive process that creates . economic wealth. Improved technology has turned out more skilfully trained workers for modern industry; mobility of labour must also be considered before a new industry is set up. Emigration may cause country to lose its labour to other developing countries; while immigration (such as influx of refugees)

can cenerat local industry, giving rise to cheap labour, thus reducing production costs. (1111) Capital - things that are used in the production of goods, and not necessarily money, which of course, is certainly useful in purchasing those tools needed in production.

> Banks, insurance firms and private . dividuals can provide money capital toacquaire producer goods so that production

can persist. (iv) Organization - or entrepreneur - a vital necessity since it is this factor that gets the other three factors together; functions to bear risk and responsibility; to decide the allocation of contributions of the other factors; to decide what products to be produced and for what markets; to exercise full control over the operation of the entire! industrial process to find suitable markets for the firm's products.

(C) Describe briefly THREE kinds of money and explain

how each is accepted as such (1) iczai tender - accepted in payment of a debt as required by ... w; the banknotes, the> Gov, ... ment dne-dollar notes and coins are exam, as of legal tender; used widely by consumers in their daily business transactions in which involving usually

small sums of money; (ii) Cheques - which are bills of exchange drawn? on a banker payable on demand; safer to use and easier and more convenient to carry; can be used as a means of deferred payment; if crossed can be posted with minimum risk

### Lesson 6

31.5.68

(主动和银粉路影) Compare the following two sentences :

The above two sentences express the same;

in sentence 1, 'He' is the subject of the sentence and 'a kite' is the object of the sentence.) ne does something and doer of the action. action. The verb 'a kite' is the receir in the Active 'made' in sentence Voice.(在第一句中) 是詞。He 是動作 made 克福岛主肠 的主方, a ki te f 语息) In senten saubject of the It is the sentence but it semade' in receiver of the Voice. sentence 2 is se

> To change I a sentenc From Active Voice Passive Voice

### Exemples:

(B) Simple Present Tense

Passive Voice Active Voice l. Jane helps her mother. Her mother is helped by

The lion is killed by The hunter kills the the hunter.

Oranges are sold by them. They sell oranges.

b) Simple Past Tense A azone was 1. He threw a stone.

2. Tom broke the window. The window

She locked the do (c) Simple Future

ly I shall take the

(d) Present Cont

1. They are pain wall.

2. She is making

3. He is writing a

(e) Past Continuous Time I was reading a book. A book was being read by se. The was driving a car. A car was being driven or ner.

3. They were burilding a A house was being built by ouse.

Active and Possive Voice

- I. He made a kite.
- 2. A kite was made by him.

meaning。(以上两切的意思是相同的)

(在第二句中 a ki 动作,而只是动作的处理 旬中抗损局被扔 结鬼.)

### (a) Whom did she see?)

(b) He had completed all the work.

(c) They were invited to party by her.

(d) The cat was killed by the dog.

e) The pupils are pushing the gate. .

(f) We expect good news.

(g) They made many cakes.

(h) She found her watch in the case.

(1) A book has been given to her by Tom.

The Letter was posted by him yesterday.

e by her.

written.

### Answers to Exercise 12

(a) Emphatic Pronoun, (b) Emphatic Pronoun, (c)

Beflexive Pronoum, (d) Reflexive Pronoum. (e) Reflexive Froncum, (I) Reflexive Pronoun, (g) Reflexive Pronoun,

(b) Reflexive Pronoun, (i) Emphatic Prohoun. (1)

Emphatic Pronoun.

Answers to Exercise 13

(a) herslef. (b) yourself. (c) ourselves. (d) itself)

(e) himself.

or loss or theft; may be made negotiable; fall into three types bearer; order and crossed cheques with relative advantages. (111) Money orders - provide & bafe and speedy means of sending small sums from place; but their use is restricted - payable only at a stated post office and are not widely transferable; nevertheless very common form of money in use especially by those without bank accounts when ordering small quantities of goods such as text-books from abroad.

6. (A) What is meant by elasticity of supply? What are; the factors which affect the elasticity of supply of wool?

(i) By elasticity of supply is meant the influence of a change in price on the "quantity supplied; for instance, if a change in price produces a change in the quantity supplied, supply is called elastic: if a change in price produces very little or no change in the quantity supplied, supply is called inelastic; both can be demonstrated graphically:-

PRICE QUANTITY. INELASTIC SUPPLY ELASTIC SUPPLY

(11) If more mutton is needed the supply of wool' is increased since both commodities are jointly supplied; if labour and machinery can be moved to where wool is produced and at the time when the price of wool has risen partly because less mutton is produced, thus also degreasing the production of wool, the supply of wool will be elestic. When a comodity has a close substitute, its supply tends to be slastic; as wool does not have a sped substitute, its supply tends to be implantic. The factor of time has also to be considered. It takes some time before

sheep can broduce any wool, and once shorp. it takes another lapse of time before new wool appears. It is also to be expected that in the summer months, the supply of wool will drop as rrice falls since the demand for it is not as great as in the winter months The supply of wool may become inelasticials say the demand for mutton is increased, and improved techniques in sheeprearing are introduced, so that regardless of any change in price, the quantity of wool that enters the market remains constant. Poor pastures on the other hand may cut down the supply of wool, as sheep may perish more quickly and the yield of wool is poor.

(B) Countries A and B trade extensively with each other, while countries B and C have very little trade with each other. Explain the major economic factors affecting international trade and snow how they could account for this state\_ of affairs.

(1) Transportation costs are considered to be an important factor that affects international trade. Transportation costs are high when the distance separating the two countries. that have trade is great, and transporation costs are low when the distance is short.

(未完轄入第六張第二頁)

### (接第六張第一頁)

英中會考經濟及公共事務科答案 (續)。劉奇敏。

bigger spread between the prices charged torthe same product in widely-separated countries than there is in countries near to each other - example - a pair of Hong Kong-made shoes will not cost much more in Macao than in Hong Kong, but if purchased in say, Canada, it is obviously going to cost a great deal more than in Hong Kong or Macao.

(ii) Different forms or canking systems in the world can hinder international trade Streamlining the different national banking

systems is one solution.

(111) Different forms of national currencies in use in the world are another hindrance to international trade. The International Monetary Fund exists primarily to remove this obstacle.

(iv) The shifting of the racture or production is another factor to consider. Labour, in particular is difficult to shift as human beings invariably are reluctant to go to

- places with which they are not familiar.

  (v) The economic policies of governments can also affect international trade if one government imposes a protective tariff or increase the existing customs-duty, the exporting countries may reduce their exports or impose retaliatory tariffs.
- (vi) Countries A and B trade extensively · because of differences in climate and the uneven distribution of natural resources so that unless they exchange their commodities they cannot enjoy what they themselves cannot produce. It may be also because they are close heighbours. so that distance is not a problem shifting of factors of production is easy and convenient - flow of capital is unobstructed and transportation costs are low. In short - the principle of comparative costs is applicable here, Another reason may be that the different kinds of skilled labour are unevenly distributed between A and B. so that . where any particular kind of skill is scarce the country A must import from

country B and vice versa.

(vii) B and C have very little trage, possibly because they both share the same type of climate, possessing similar kinds of

skilled labour. Country C'apparently 1a self-sufficient and its national income is high and it is therefore economically independent. Bland C.could be separated by a great distance so that it is economically unsound to have bilsteral trade. It may be on the ground of national development that the government of country C has considered it best to develop human ability and potential skill existing in C in order to reap a reward - thus heavy protective duties are imposed on manufactured imports, \* making them more expensive, so eventually consumers have to buy the home product. inother possible reason is that the government of C is thinking in term of national safety, for in times of war. if two countries were previously depending on each other's products, they may be cut off from each other. Finally it may be that country C is insolvent or having an "adverse balance of payments" and on the ground of national solvency that trade between B and C is reduced to the minimum.

(0) What is a Government budget? Show how it for

- made and how it is applied.

-of the various sources of probable income and probable spendings by the various departments of the Government calculated on a yearly basis. It is to provide a forecast of the Government's financial position during the next financial year which begins on the lat of April of one year and ends on the lat March of the following year.

obtained from fees the citizens paid when making use of Government facilities and services, royalties paid by public utility companies, rents and payments to Government arising from rental of Government property like Government piers and markets, and the various forms of taxes.

(111) Having obtained figures for estimated revenue and estimated expenditure.

Government may arrive at one of the three economic positions - a surplus, a deficit or a balanced budget. Knowing what economic position Government would be in can help Government to remetly the situation such as if there is going to be a deficit, new taxes can be introduced or higher rates of tax can be imposed.

the preparation of the Government budget which has to be presented before the legislative Council before the advent of a new financial year. Each Government department must get the approval of the legislative Council first before it can be granted any money for its yearly expanditure.

(v) At the beginning of February the head of each department has to submit a budgetary statement to the Financial Secretary. This statement shows estimates of probable expenditure and revenue for the next financial

year, which are worked out based on previous years' statistics. The budgetary statement is accompanied with explanations for any abnormal increase in the following year's expenditure.

(vi) The Financial Secretary will then compare the budgetary statement of each department with his own estimates of same of each department, adjusting any differences accordingly. Talks may be subsequently held between the Financial Secretary and each

WAH KIU YAT PO .

departmental head regarding each department's budget submission

- (vii) The estimates of expenditure and revenue or each department are then added up and the Financial Secretary will then be able to know, with a certain degree of accuracy, the Government's financial position during the next year.
- (viii) A day is then fixed for the Financial

  Secretary to prompt the Government budget
  before the Legisland Council presided by
  the Governor.

  Colony's ecological and proposals
  affecting of the Financial.

  Council presided by
  the Governor.

  Legisland Council presided by
  the Governor.

(ix) The Council: the budget to the finance there are the council to the budget to the council the cou

(x) A date is in the Councilla the budget in the budget in

- (xi) The offil reply at another d ote is taken. and if returned. the, budget 1 simates are adopted. Am the budget will be in the form of Billsi subsequently. e Council. During at future mee a department finds the course of that a new item - xpenditure has arisen. which was not fores en at the time of preparing the budgetary statement, it can then apply to the Council for the money known as a "supplementary".
  - [xii) The budget to actually the instrument by which Government policy is largely carried
- (D) Describe the constitution and work of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Give a brief account of the amenities provided and of the method of allocation. (Do not give statistics of the numbers already housed).

(i) The Hong Kong Housing Authority is establish—)
with the primary object to
the responsibility of housing those
usen 1400 and 1900 a month.

1954 creates this organ—
fall members of the
to, and certain
the Governor. The
in Services

arrying out the decisions of the decisions of the decisions of the demand with this tering its deen asked to at housing today therefore ation of the lt under this

(iii) The Housing Authority
is a compounded at 5 per cent per annum.

Every estate built by the Housing Authority is almost identical; example - the Choi Hung; Estate. Each estate has a number of storeys consisting of self-contained flats. There are shops, clinics, schools and kindergartens and playgrounds; management is of a high standard and regular maintenance is carried o out.

(v) Teninte are selected on the basis of housing?

based on 35 square feet per person; kitchen, toilet and bathroom are excluded.

- (vi) Future policy of the Authority appears to be giving greater emphasis to building of "satellite" towns such as the present project; at Po Fu Lam, designed as a self-contained town, comprising a market, lo shops, four schools, some kindergartens, a post office, a public library and other medical and dental facilities as well as social and community; amenities.
- 17.: (A) What do you understand by rehabilitation?
  Illustrate your answer by describing the work
  done in Hong Kong for refugees, drug addicts
  and people crippled in accidents.
  - (i) The restoring of a person to a former position, either through helping him or by giving him some special treatment, is given the term "rehabilitation". For instance, when a refugee comes to Hong Kong he is a stateless person; he seeks political asylum; he needs financial help shelter, food and clothings. The many refugees that have fled from Mainland China have found new homes in Hong Kong, Most of them have found new

homes in Hong Kong. Most of them on arrival in Hong Kong dwell on the hillsides or seek shelter on roofteps of old tenement-houses, and become illegal squatters. Resettlement Department, since 1954, has launched resettlement programme for these refugees. Today more than a million people are living in resettlement estates — enjoying more decent facilities than those found on hillsides or

The second of th

product was a product of the product

roottops. Those who wish to reside in another country can seek help from the united Nation High Commission for Refugees.]

(ii) Drug addicts are rehabilitated by the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts. Its treatment centre is on.

Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts, Its treatment centre is ion! Shek Wu Chau Island where a six-month treatment programme is available. A drug addict is also given vocational training; after his rehabilitation, the can seek new employment, and start life again. Between 1961 and 1966, S.A.R.D.A.; had discharged a total of 1,113 drug addicts. During that? period the treatment centre could only accommodate 250 patients at a time. Today as a result of recent expansion work abeing) done at the centre with the implementation. of new equipment, the centre can hold 500 drug addicts at one time. Government] departments have also been involved in combating this problem - at Tai Lam there | 189 a treatment centre for convicted drug addicts.7

(iti) Accidents, especially in industry, often happen causing people to become crippped! for life. One voluntary organization -ithe Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation :- 18 noted for rehabilitating these unfortunate people. The Society was formed in the middle of 1959. It operates a medical centre at Kwun Tong - provides an up-to-date programme of treatment for people injured in factories or at dangerous places of work such as mining or construction sites. The Society provides physiotherapy as part of the programme. Physiotherapy is the teaching of an injured person to un handicapped limb, after being fi an artificial one. He is also vocation; eventually he is i gymnastics to enable him to physical health. A number: given to him to assess high it is discovered that the life again, he is subseque he is thus able to be ri

(B) Government provides servicitizen. In return citize and the Press) have a durant show what these duties a your answer with definite

(i) A citizen should assist possible; for example to to help arrest a criminal

(ii) to take an interest in vote at Urban Council

(ili) to keep the city clear rubbish about; or spi (iv) to pay taxes; e.g. dec. income truthfully.

(v) to defend the city in time

join the defence services.

vi) employers must co-operate

e. C. inform changes of

purpose of salaries to

employees to take par

(vii) obey the laws of H speed limits when

viii) the press must obsumust not abuse "fremust not preach hati
Government policies
(ix) to keep good health e

against disease like of

(C) Describe the development of Kwun out the part played by Government. Show the advantages of this particular development.

(i) Kwun Tong has been reclaimed from me sea.

(i) Kwun Tong has been reclaimed from me sea.

a project that began thirteen feathago,
making available an additional 641 acres of
land of which 154 are solely used for
industry:

industry.

(ii) Government has allowed purchasers of industrial land leases in Kwun Tong to pay by instalments over 20 years — in incentive that results in the establishment of more than 500 factories by the end of 1967, at Kwun Tong with a labour force of about 48,500 people, roughly taking up 12 per cent of the

Cohony's industrial work force. (iii) Government's policy is to encourage the growth of "satellite" towns, in order to reduce time spent by people in travelling to and from their home and place of work. Eventually the traffic in the city can become less congested and there is no public' transport problem. Overcrowdedness in the city area such as the Central District, Mongkok, and Shamshuipo which have the highest densities of population, can be overcome. Self-contained towns, as "satellite" towns are, are the only solution to Hong Kong's rapidly rising population. Policing in a self-contained town is also easier and canbe done .more effectively.

(iv) The Hong Kong Society had built at the end 1967 1.731 flats that make up the low-cost housing estate at Kwun Tong. Private enterprise is also responsible for the growth of. large numbers of residential flats in Kwun Tong. Governments has also started to build a recreational project for swimming at Kwung Tung. The complex when completed can accommodate 5,000 people and will provide separate pools for teaching, diving, and children and there will be facilities for competitive swimming at international standards. An 11-acre park will surround this. complex. A post office, a police station. clinics, banks, day nurseries, schools and market-places are found in Kwun Tong today. Such facilities and services make life more convenient and comfortable and eliminate any mad rush as is typically sound in an urban community.

几會

## 台財

AT .

弇 是定使片寸 傷腦筋 板

世界、高楽を

作 作 少 運 車 道 道 道 道 道 之 道 之 道 之

映早場

一起参加数字。 整板,都是老友,故 整板,都是老友,故 一起参加数字各大公司 一起参加数字。

致力國

七海

公司

邵峰

今日來洪 一際發行 超八年至一處工作 老樂品 心原



W臣) 聚居民放棄信仰志 源無結族紅印第安人層城

逐周改革

你へしし出

談台前 後的工

宏い、江安で

不但不念恩惠, 

爲慈幼會義演 

分でである。

片「白蛇傳」子素秋、岳

前百,三十分,機球

阿洛尼地。然外不够

格運觸特烈

(2世,三十分,建精飲事,四十分,中間音樂◆ ,四十分,中間音樂◆

四十五分,文章

元分·脊輪,節目 元分·脊輪,節目

**一次,四十五分, 一次,四十五分,** 

美濃一能,

如當

,就必須有相當的教育程度,才能造武己可以三妻四賽,願指氣便,做底丈夫會要把妻子作奴役般看待,欺雌無知,代聚睡裏,質的用不濟。因隱還是封建一女子無才便是德」還一句話,在

太太的本

份

**, 做 般**厅

題講座

女委員會主辦 屆

**招待報界報告活動內容孫方** 

獎品主任淑

及類稱斤都六、七角。 得主婦特別遠顧的之別與其所都一、七角。 得主婦特別遠顧的之別與其所的人。 以此,然是理想的做節、介紹尚,有一件實是值別,然與一件與元多些, 傳格和國旗亦於由的學學,可以不再重提。

口常 化粧注意步

期與避

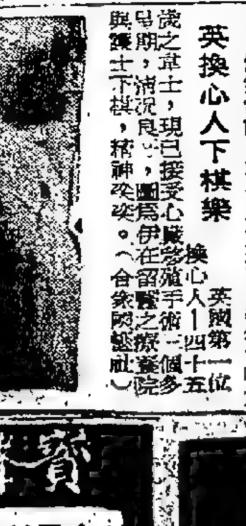
驟

兒衛

生

年計劃將擴 德育 中籲請各界支持

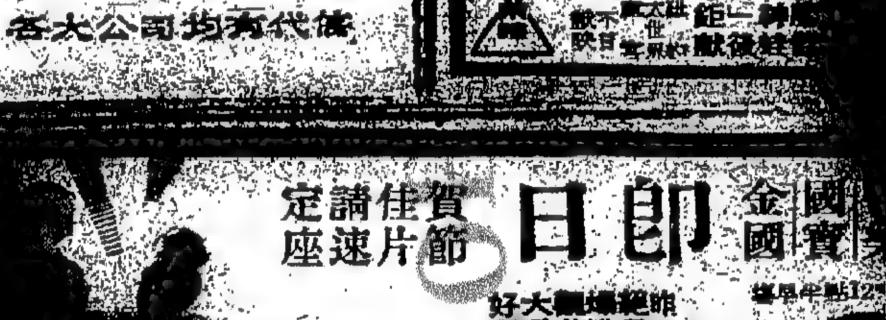
電視費亦加增,預算需效三萬元。到目前編止,做 一萬元,其中除一萬元由馬會捐贈外,其他則由 是四「少年德育選動」職員等名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員等名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員等名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員等名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員等名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員等名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四「少年德育選動」職員方名如下: 是四、常務子、新祖等 7、盛載 、 與運 、 與運 、 全原



端陽佳節主婦片

女聯





多度業業平天

集開彩七 林秋蔡縣 實<del>計學</del>獎 献大架序

孝植絕全快飛 女頭頂新劍身 誅仗武招取搏 武招取搏功式勝門

行是温州四公斤影響大

武主监督监狱会监

海人山人 加入 (Q) 飛撲早前。排更然必。陽瑞日今

價糟

陌俏

節貨落行

奉

心態選

勎

大学的 10 大学 1

知识一般市民採辦歷 一場,班上 一般市民採辦歷 一

一

各類粽子 市銷較去年增二成半熟門,三鳥肉食魚蝦烟酒糖餅

的異豆、和最

銀其

銀行

透安

財工工

八七〇

〇七七二

七六八四

他借款

台匯仍

要実施が表示が

20 中天天

於無一機爾英程、行便在 無獨二與孫爾大機自至 無獨二與孫爾大機自至由情數日悉訊谷( 知名五即〇子爾一中又助外療於,市金州(杭州 無成價成,

全港銀行存款绅

概額通

九億元

が糖市

披慢

打單無

數是象牙色 牙美色 過毛次訂購的,染衫鐘罩羊毛故 單雖然比去年同智嚴是很難接受的 廠元在四種 是一供用定

有更出,現實按價一六〇美仙。 有更出,現實按價一一四美仙。 美仙,現實按價一一四美仙。 美仙,現實按價一一四美仙。 美仙,現實按價一一四美仙。 三月期貨成一二〇。 一九、瓦美仙,十月期貨成一二〇。 一九、瓦美仙,十月期貨成一二〇。

四美仙。 知学成一二〇 知学成一二〇 和,三月期代 五月二十七日

支接近

一月銷量虾

去年倍增

癸

整平抑的力量。 整平抑的力量。 整平抑的力量。 整平抑的力量。 整平抑的力量。

船的棉紗型

月

反映 市民心 五億 不干 月 发 0 2 海外存

格批技價無成

國際原糖價繼續

在九圣伊 明本版較早時候估計四月底銀行存款可重達高水億七千二百餘萬元極其接近,選是一個令人與舊港各銀行的存款數字,已經增至八十九億一千九本鴻政府遼報昨(三十)日發表的最新統計資料。 )一千元 平的百 9 九 說明港幣围癲癇骨增加。(億五千二百五十二萬七千元 性,至於對工商各業透言以映本津經濟日見活躍,與去《一九六七》年四(一九六七)年四(一九六八)年四月底準 市月幣

CITY

九百四 **軟字,已和** 一五百七十餘萬元 一五百七十餘萬元 一五百七十餘萬元 一五百七十餘萬元 一五百七十餘萬元 一五百七十餘萬元

二七〇

死四 七 四七九八 〇四 五一 人四 六億

八五五八

東京股市回定

沙西聖夫妻小

津紅豆沽清油 八工〇

元!〇元式,〇元五〇一二一、級人冗极为 以

爽韫星轉部周市米 衆 

整 改

低 免七克元, 免五,等最〇五, 

三世、萬代 

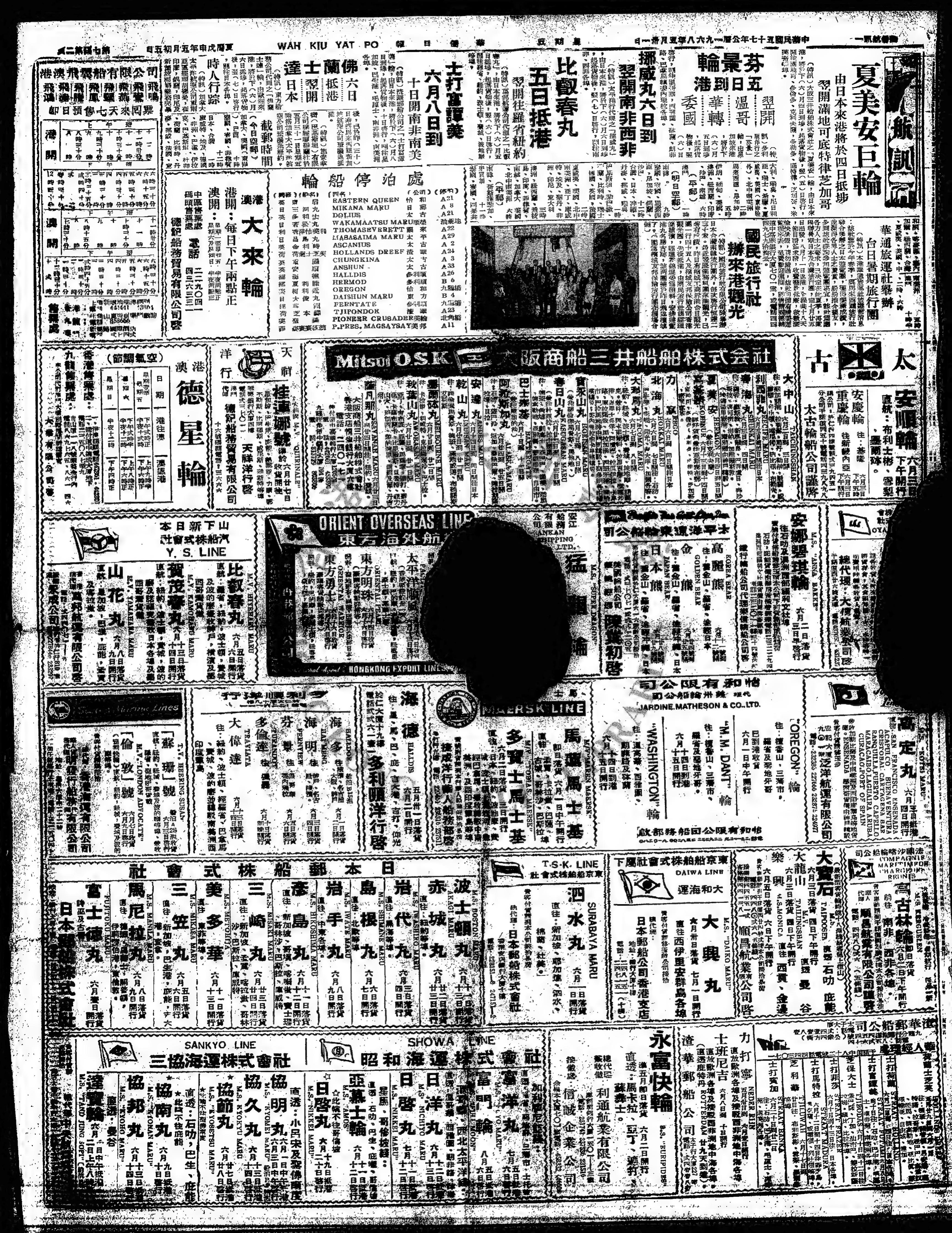
**歐酒、速卡佛、乘板工程** 與信託升五分,聯紡亦介 與信託升五分,聯紡亦介 與信託升五分,聯紡亦介 與信託升五分,聯紡亦介 與信託升五分,聯紡亦介

要造非棉質成衣梳裳,利满是烈,本湘製衣瓶袋單價不容易 现,本湘製衣瓶袋單價不容易 的成衣梳笺及有配链,同時日的成衣梳笺及有配链,同時日 · 分之三宋按入打單 一度棉質成次煅英的 在模 四,月現

- F

已薄

**新**類混紡



大三

逐渐率

起类聚基

28 F ESCAPADE IN PARIS

80 Sun VENETIAN AFFAIR

原浴借

29 S SPLENDER IN THE GRASS 12.15 p.m. CX

C NIGHTCLUB FILM-

WARREN BEATTY

ROBERT VAUGHN

e e de la lateración entración e e la latera

KWANGTUNG

太平洋廣盟PACIFIC BREEZE 美頭

NICHIYO MARU ...

利土智英 KRIGTIN BAKKE

COMORIN

BELLEW EXPORT BUYER LANG.

THE BOK ARTUNIO

THE MADURA WITH

JOSES CONRAD

意大利

多体课 PEGASO

A WHAT PARKHUS

MANAGER S. HOOVER

交通元 ANDES MARU

高股類

佔多

法甘季

冬青油疏期貨有成

堅好

九十六點二便士。英 河孟山都廠五十六磅 河孟山都廠五十六磅

退退 生猪市供求 成盤量挽 一件 大陸供短 緊 1

穌織 白

織圖爭市

致看高

次訂價降 

螺响 龍 大馬魚毎斤十三元八角。 海狗魚毎斤五元六 牛鮑魚母厅

美去月 順差 元五角,中 魚银斤七元 角及十三元

億多元 · 順差額為十五

美去月生活 提高工

犀

提醒笑 應 E 胡

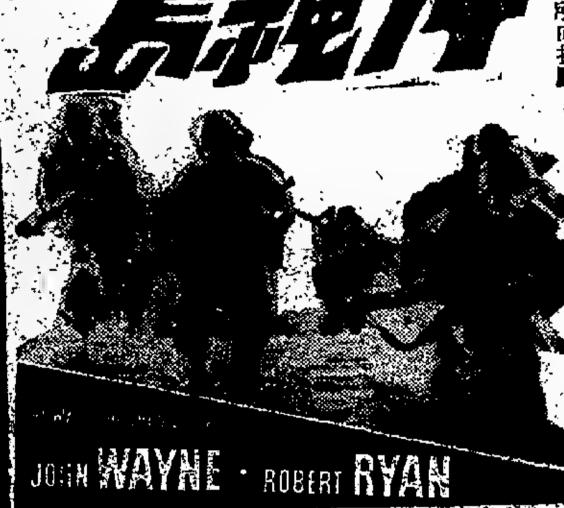
吉 楓

樂

羅愛尊慕 大飛熊神原潛雲際無水電 展天油珍子水達海龍上鈕神部炸潛母飛大魚機飛火 飯 瞬曜 概 體 機 炮 雪 棺 彈 箭



· 連價 • .



**美國第三第七艦隊** 全部在沖繩島實 

十一五三萬段

情 胡

切勿盲從·

抛售之際

理應守

本公司紛刊印股市通

野村國際

NOMURA

· 基級公天金、 爭 破 基 無 智 金 勇 鮗 多葉貝羅保衛

**福宁**隆五阴加



K四位省度 大三精質度

医海绵渗 相关

**海羅人銀行樓下** 海鄉紅体甸乍街

30元起軍7351

八合千道·地 二住尺國 三宅五地 設

元事

七三五

八宅商地坊 中 五旗行廠俗 治租業餐员 配適際大

一倍 三部 三部

港度六 日廿〇 角

語樓を彌

**主罐四** 

以不超過四段寫限一次不超過四段寫限一次不超過四段寫明 每

歸如不 龍馬槍帶俠行獲





DLACKBUARD JUNGLE

五天今滿狂日昨

特科整理 級學除士 巨實緊公 献險護司



Guns for San Tebastian F 网第山推平浴借單水場抗築地天包置 企業河火煙血拔酶爆炸戰被裂前國質 『坤乾貫勇義『月日昭忠精

ほ性 な た り 其 染



作動性炸爆部全 片西生別一意出奇结刺高場種 方面開部表人妙周激度面戰



9.30 -20



角主也來我片猛 雅麗 漢江 銷養吳石翁唐 山阴罕器牛粉 務擠心勢節午端天今

座訂早請

智制接続程英門俠 後·梅爾飛片雙早 江興 化硬港 打

皇。后皇,奉雕 九七五兩 點點點點 八华三华 **建** 尼波 精 料

盘皇**建** 早今 都后建 塩天

漫

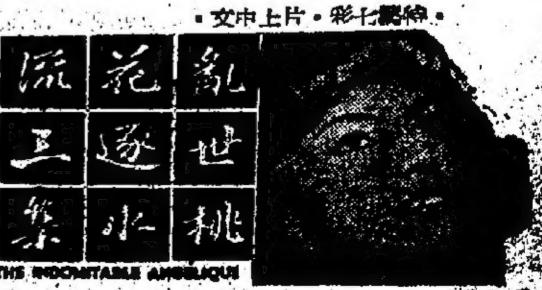
部一此僅來以「活生人非」自 五。 來命用頭個無成內用片寸每均。 接生, 鏡一| 挺血, 脛一



知大眼大:一難 百人 無珍 眞金 散廣界開 見得 並生 比貴 實部 !路里萬行勝|當悉萬顧勝

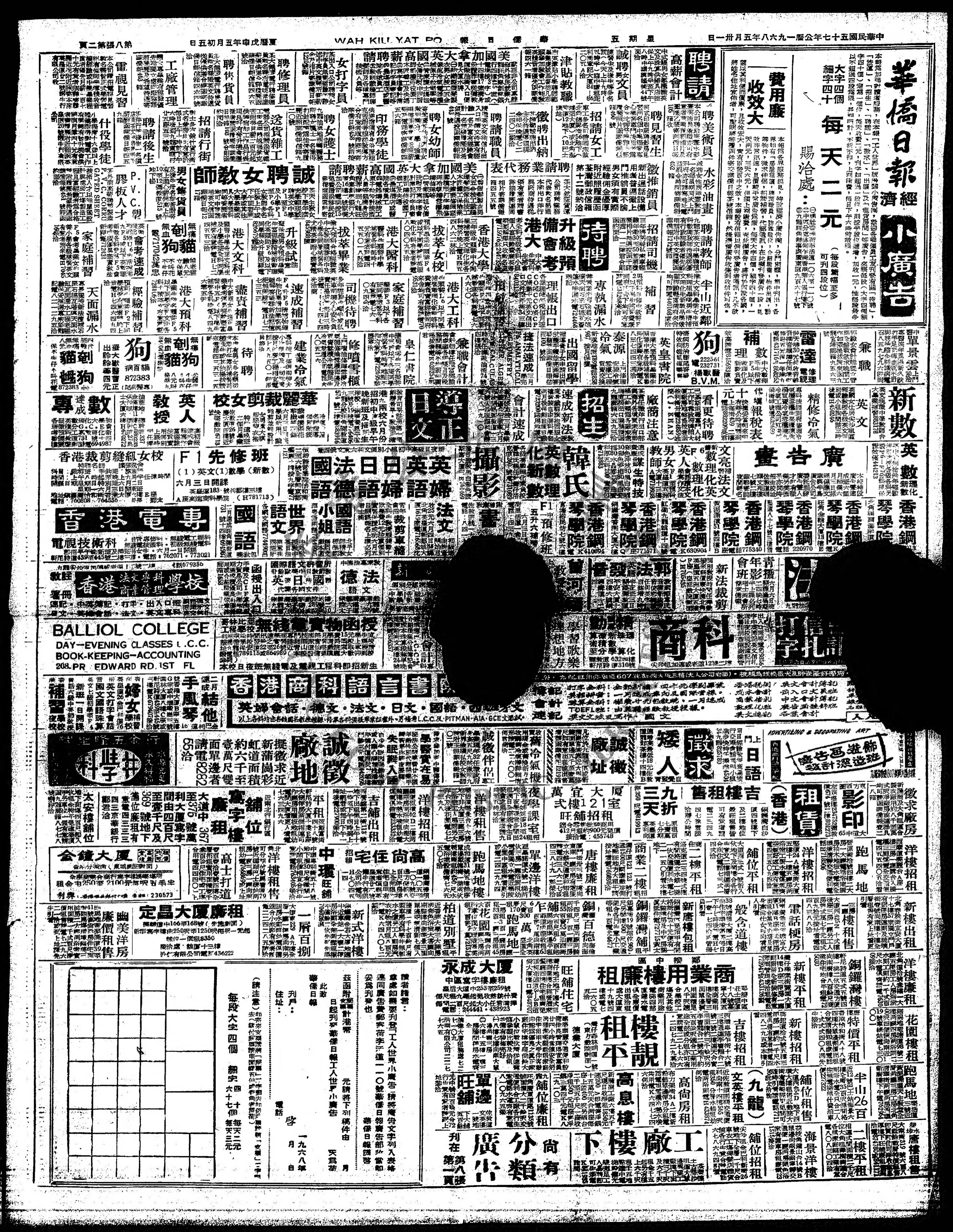
藥國·聲新·聲樂

整治更人動更妙奇更集兩上比 棠壓梨一水隨薄桃 1海花樹,流命花



演拍力落度再馬人班原 無難美期水牽到餅下聲恨色施女門色麺房 「保人漢字」處失重色」而的人」而的人 橋見,這 情人,天 柘美閣 母美間 合離歡悲間人盡歷女艷質轉

台灣 台 珠光景 字前



**陸探馬達** 工製造高級電影玩具機件 根沙各廠商定購

3 i MAY 1968

請携收據來取 有 信 信

932 918 933 936 941 944 964 965 974 982 983 852 854 857 861 865 866 871 873 878 879 886 888 889 893 894 895 896 本報中區辦事處 代理佐敦道碼頭信箱號碼 429 430 431 432 433 435 437 438 442 443 984 985 991 902 905 909 912 915 信箱號碼

式樣英

真正美國GIME 油 连接 用声 GRAY 通用式 油 连套

內接電話擴音

雄金發逝 啓使第世

元何新珍啓千紫建拾 0次帛全京千紫建拾 15 15 15 帛 7 函租餘面或在某 箱華或尺積靑九印 協出如約山龍刷 日售有需道大廠 報者意五廠角擬 北十位 公計出千址咀徵 

三天十元 領長壽金

僧「身份證」或其他辞件, 使有根據 各界應刊廣告,如借用本報信箱代時 刊登) 一天四元 二天八元

り類廣告

段每)

首洪

市場與縣街場咨詢行 木衣夾 發零售 木衣夾 發零售

招租 全 幢

鼻

冠

電梯廠房免頂

⊖H.I.J.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.R.

電話 七〇四十五金

度大園富

。處治接。 司公限有業務昌萬 司公服有 業置基六

厦大寧百

建板提烈属山华 厦大階陞

A號六十四

为。二十六、城山古市的九

號十至號一 核大昌萬

號九十三衛領電威 位銷樓字馬 厦大基六

區

眞

樓大道詩 瓦軒 香

有东亚

緊急情・裂潰主導物節・石天題

道鼓頭 康特價售

巨朽冒座全士献超險科球公

段地二四六件安宜地官員 想。大利時 位新下地

畺 洪人因率

尙 類 有

世是性裹成人治猴由世界何,玄龍類,統猿界

幕闊景全彩七藝特

心動鈞霆力,

猿船

報幾儒華 次兩紙出

華 一

天皇五每大總天宮場日華統

精 表 排學別 學生有 浩 刦 餘生 獎徵文 観後

3

巨片

元毛毛便 場公即 映餘日

時節 落花 鴻寇 内春 樂 

互简邵放快 片媒氏映得" 槍 葉 命 主 法 安 東 東 東 東 音勇 破爆 炸黨

-03 F 1/2

**S** 手机 林萬田雷 彬豐明鳴 演奏瑛兼 東獨字血用官。 他祸宙花眼府 闊 **检**等道怒 五 • 命观佚半點

歷 The state of the s



上鄉 行 雲 故 古 但 异 多 门 附 與 下 礦 障 俯 堡 疾 鳥 衣 法 場 聚 八 場 一 瞬 內 し 龍 截 一 大 裕

情氣 柔勢全如如金 正加點今 場開半五

氏七 彩 古蜈戦

無質

巨粤映祭华五今 片語 場 公點日

] 製豆級超團金萬千士號活్家片雙大 紅達珍當原母 屋。旋寒☆ 主四絲素が 強大嘉。恩榮 中片彩七部全 FLYING LEATHERNECKS

<u>\$195</u>

6

如何發射火箭?

定,定既恨

▼ 通手仗原來就是一
※ 添和化裝成老人

但欠遵繩,梁志和只得叫鱼來

柴志和陽他不要動,

T

由自己來對付清两個條伙。

利用清校手仗步槍,只一孩子做力的步槍,乃文接過駕駛離,然

作其一

把壓定

它 地 是 针 这 力 把 奇

那於京即

?他胜到~~

一層性包枚

**教**傳新定 原倫於 定

四為蒙時人

聚學紅

ag

站在接到

· 查查些新聞,不知

站在路邊,一世是像

原的你計法但,主答,底想打觀瓦到憲 及休較,是我一,正兇到塌給,限,

1她己爸但人知可派觀衣件

先略,中她時

道

入勢,的

**雄生衣** 基金裳 等一

, ---

· 是有所 宗 的 謂

于没有见面了

木界巨斑

等于

/ 学门 —

歲指中虎 的來的的

女蜜堆圖老

時,

中。端午現原形, 現了原形, 白娘娘在端午與

**总维**英上滕人美。

新選擇手所理但在應皮是不實是,蘇實聯來成看前人,然宗多方飾公也怎與衣市的是感道養 胃抗靈邪濟學關身幕的唯自見提低即,公珠多行一,不可賊殷觀法,同看會將等民要在,懷辣 的清耳?」的把,後,是養擠高限使才可架關。看就無是人人,來事常不選都探發衝車因便手 是了觀測也陰嚴複做自發一發不度不能花感者 形是戒,後聽怎吸的一種到被林曼,聽風皮手 清。同由露際,子此條有 ,少,能檢了失, 勢穩心準有預知引用天?這層立,而興它強法 

會選問馬者,使那條懶斧

。""

**灣了,這使麥觀的人,噴噴火多憂,然後,隨着笛聲,然是,然後,隨着笛聲,** 如蛇,在擺內一度昇了上來,由低沉而變响亮了,由徐

是 全 全 全 全 一 一 中 起 來 **地,運時便慢的從體內** 医笛,只見,那條剛才 的眼黃蛇。 .... 

程度 有效的,一吹响,概率率的蛇都要立即拾 有效的,一吹响,概率率的蛇都要立即拾 健蛇便會抖擞精神,霍的抬頭來要 一

道: 柯太太走到印度阿整的面前了,整題阿蓋 柯太太走到印度阿整的面前了,整題阿蓋 於是,當那印度人與資完異的時候,

| 注献綿綿的蛇・二下

理如

風秋:園

河下來。 知念樣報答 亦在了娑婆 你不相干的

你才好!